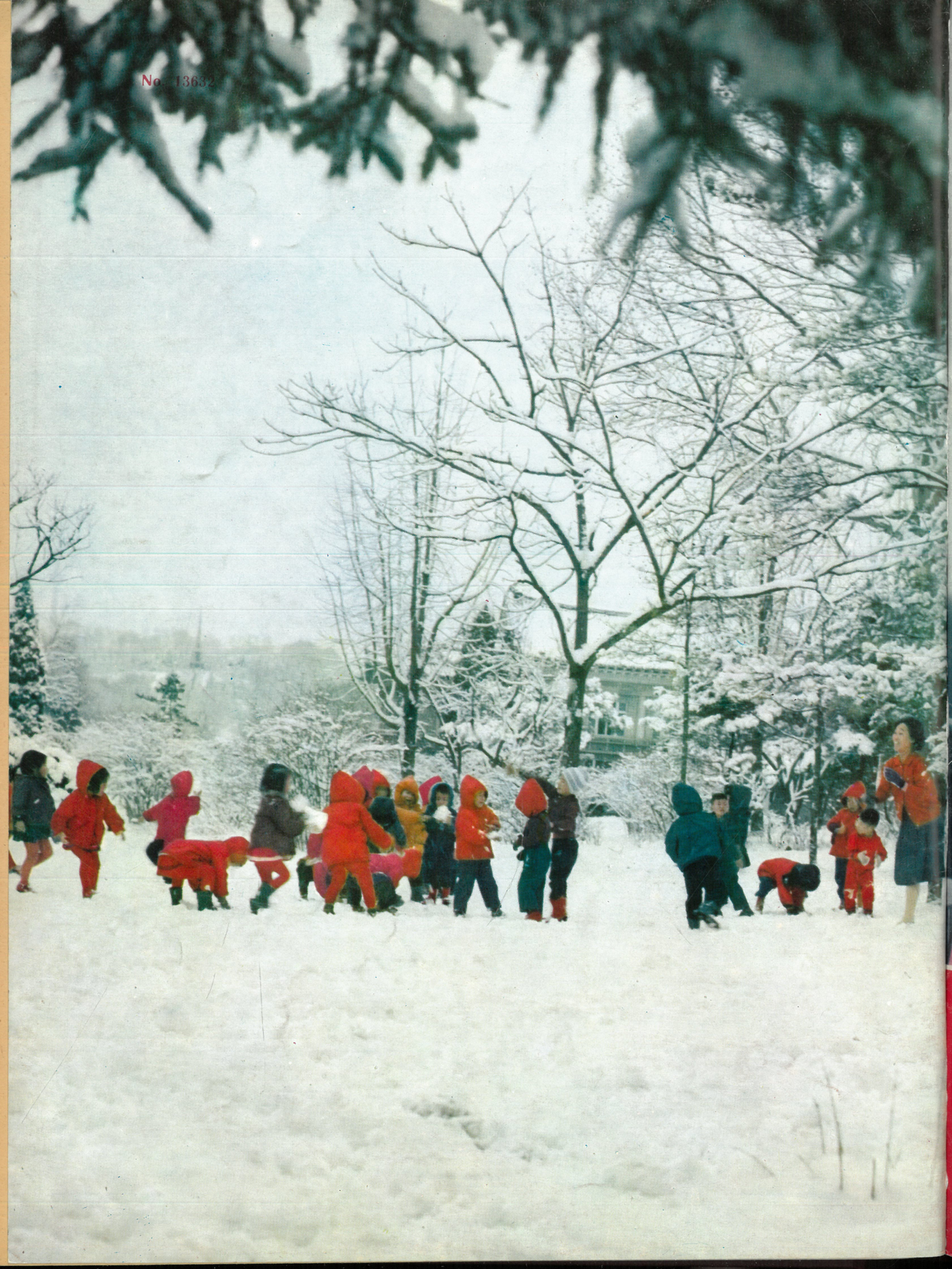
No. 13632



STACK 3

PER. DIV.
3 2 2 1980
NYPL

Women of KOREA

No. 2 (82) 1979

Our Leader Lives with the People

The night is deep and the stars are asleep,
Yet the windows of the Party Centre are still aglow.
O our leader's sitting up this night too,
To bring happiness to the people.

He betakes himself to a factory at dawn,
He finds himself in a remote village across mountains.
O our benevolent fatherly leader
Always lives with the people.

He has walked the rugged path of revolution
For sixty years, for the good of the people.
O flowers have blown from every footprint of glory
Left by our leader on the unending path.

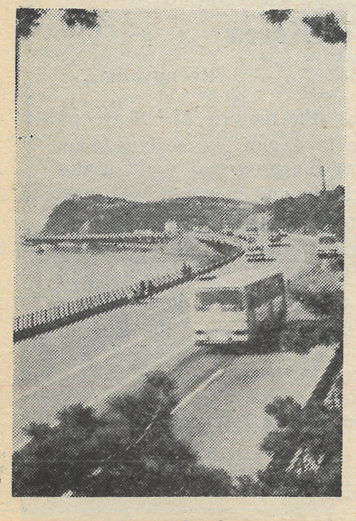
O our great leader,
We'll remain faithful to him forever.

NYPL

Women of KOREA

No. 2 (82) 1979

The Organ of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union



A way leading to Mangyongdae

CONTENTS

The Great Leader President Kim Il Sung Receives Telegram and Letter of Supporting the Statement of the CC of the DFRF 2
I'll Liberate Fatherland Without Fail 3
20 Years! 5
Spiritual Birthplace for World Revolutionary People 7
Red Salutes to You, Kim Il Sung
Chandra Man Bajracharya 8
In the Bosom of Great Love 10
Mother and Revolutionary Comrade 13
Self-Reliance in Economy 14
In the Spirit of Chollima Spurred on by the Speed Campaign 16
Inevitability of Three Revolutions in Building a New Society in Our Country 18
"Let's Produce, Study and Live Just As Anti-Japanese Guerrillas Did!" 20

STARTING FROM SCRATCH

Our Countryside Reaps a Bumper Harvest Every Year 29
Teaching Farming Method in Person . . . 30
Farming by Means of Machine and Chemicals . . . 31
Lake Unpa, a "Sea" on the Land 32
"An Intellectual Village" 33
A Family of Nine Tractor Drivers 34
All Farmers—Tractor Drivers 35
Repercussions of World People about Agricultural Development of Our Country 36

Women—One of the Two Wheels of Revolution 39
Fulfillers of Second Seven-Year Plan 40
"Korean Economy Advances Forward at Uninterrupted High Speed" 41
An Idle Pig 42
Wau Island 43
Great National Unity Is Fundamental Guarantee for Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Our Country 44
"Korea Must Be Reunified into One" 45
Bronze Age 47
Pirate Ship *General Sherman* 48

FRONT COVER:

For the production of beautiful and stylish clothes of children
(At the Pyongyang Children's Clothing Factory)

BACK COVER:

Ryonju Pool of Outer Kumgang of Mt. Kumgang-san

Published by the Working People's Organization Publishing House, Pyongyang, DPRK

150/P/5c

The Great Leader President KIM IL SUNG Receives Telegram and Letter of Supporting the Statement of the CC of the DFRF

His Excellency KIM IL SUNG
President
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang

We support the four-point proposals for national reunification advanced by the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland of Korea.

We rejoice at the contact between the north and south of Korea for dialogue and watch the talk, wishing its success.

At the same time, we strongly denounce the "south Korea-US joint military exercise" which has been carried on since March 1, and, in particular, the moving of US troops from their bases in Japan as a dangerous action obstructing the progress of the dialogue and reunification and menacing peace in Asia, and we are conducting activities to stop it immediately.

Wishing that the day of reunification will come as soon as possible, we are determined to strengthen the solidarity with the Korean women.

Tanaka Sumiko

On behalf of the Association for Solidarity with the Korean Women

Tokyo, March 8, 1979

Comrade KIM IL SUNG
President
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang

The respected and beloved Comrade President Kim Il Sung,

We have held today a mass meeting in support of the January 23 statement of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland (DFRF) of Korea, and reverentially address this letter to you, respected Comrade President.

We present at the meeting fully support the new proposals for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, set forth in the January 23 statement of the CC of the DFRF.

The reunification of Korea is an internal affair of the Korean people. It should be achieved independently by the Korean people themselves without interference of outside forces on the principles of the July 4 North-South Joint Statement.

We fully support the struggle of the Korean people for national reunification.

We sincerely support the three principles of national reunification laid down by you Comrade President and fully support all the fair and aboveboard proposals advanced by you Comrade President and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

We warmly hail and support the latest four-point proposals, considering them another independent step for promoting the north-south dialogue and a positive step for the reunification of Korea, the most urgent problem in Korea and the greatest desire of the entire Korean people now.

Korea should be reunified by all means.

Respected Comrade President,

We submit our highest esteem to you, Comrade President.

Attendants of a Mass Meeting of Danish Women in Support of the Statement of CC of the DFRF

Copenhagen, February 10, 1979

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung crosses the River Amnok-gang with a high aim of national liberation

LEADER OF PEOPLE

I'll Liberate Fatherland Without Fail

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in his early years went to Chunggangjin on the border of our country and to Linchiang and Pataokou in China following his father who shifted theatre of his struggle to a border area along the Amnok-gang River. He was studying there. In 1923, the great leader, then 11 years old, returned to the homeland in compliance with his father's intention that one should, first of all, know well about the actual condition of one's own country.

The great leader entered the Changdok School in Chilgol.

He spent the days of hopeful learning in the fatherland while nursing his ambitious intention to remove the dark clouds hanging heavily over the country and the nation due to Japanese imperialist colonial rule, and bring about a new day of liberation.

The actual situation of the fatherland became

gloomier as the days went by, whereas his mind burned with fierier zeal to grow up quick to wipe out Japanese imperialism and achieve the independence of Korea.

One day in January 1925, he heard an unexpected news from his mother's father that his father had been arrested again by the Japanese police.

Informed of such a sad news, the respected and beloved leader went to his native home in Mangyongdae that very day and spent a night there, and prepared in haste for his long travel. With a considerable anxiety and sorrow his grandparents, his uncle and aunt could get no sleep the whole night worrying about the young leader who had to make another long journey of 1,000 *ri* alone. Grandfather sat up all night to make two pairs of straw sandals for him.

Next morning, grandmother wrapped a few steamed sweet potatoes in a hemp cloth for her grandson.

Bowing farewell to his grandparents, the respected and beloved leader said:

"Good-bye, grandfather and grandmother.... I shall not return again until I have liberated the fatherland following my father's will."

His grandparents could not say a word blurring the eyes with tears.

He left Mangyongdae once again looking back over the village road repeatedly. It was the road along which he had walked with his parents, and the road along which he had come back to his fatherland for learning. Now he was on the same road with a firm determination never to return until the fatherland was set free.

The respected and beloved leader went to Kaechon from Pyongyang by train, and then he walked all the way as he had done on the way home formerly.

13 days later he reached again to the snow-laden banks of the Amnok-gang River.

The Amnok-gang River flowing along the northern border of the fatherland! What a large number of fellow countrymen had left their homeland crossing the river while shedding tears of blood....

On that day, too, people were fording the frozen river in groups in the face of a biting north wind and snow in a whirl. They were leaving their native place for alien land to gain their livelihood with a sorrow of statelessness. It was a very tearful sight, indeed.

Arriving at the northern tip of the country, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung could hardly make steps forward and looked back on the dear mountains and rivers of his homeland again. Really it was the unforgettable fatherland for him.

Engraving on his memory the desolate scene of speechless trees and ruining log-cabins in the fatherland one by one, he quietly sang the "Song of the Amnok-gang River", unable to repress his surging indignation. Then, he began to cross the frozen Amnok-gang River looking back once more over the mountain ridges of the fatherland and grey sky over them.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, recalling these moments in his life, said later, after his fatherland was liberated:

"I crossed the Amnok-gang River when I was 13, firmly determined not to return until Korea became independent. Young as I was, I could not repress my sorrow as I sang the 'Song of the Amnok-gang River' someone had written, and I wondered when I would be able to tread this land again and when I would return to this land where I had grown up and which held our forefathers' graves."

I'll not return until Korea became independent —it was a heroic resolve made by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung before the fatherland and the nation with the skirts of his coat fluttering in the snowstorm of northern region. It was a solemn revolutionary determination and pledge to bring about a new day of liberation without fail even at risk to life.

Thus, leaving his great pledge which would shine forever in the history, he set out on the road of revolution crossing the frozen Amnok-gang River.

20 Years !

The country became liberated.

On August 15, 1945 Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, brought the new day of liberation at last to the land of three-thousand-ri that had groaned under Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, a legendary hero and the sun of the nation, bearing the destiny of the fatherland and the nation on his shoulders, led the arduous yet glorious, protracted anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to victory and defeated the Japanese imperialist aggressors and thus liberating our country and people from the chains of slavery. So, their gratitude and adoration for him were too great and enthusiastic to compare anything. It was an ardent desire of our people to have a chance to see the great leader even once in a distant place.

But, the great leader, who had returned home in triumph at the head of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army men, declined to accept thanks, honour and welcome presented by the people of the liberated country.

Even after he had settled in Pyongyang, the great leader withheld his triumphal return from the public and led a busy life for the building of a new Korea day and night still in the clothes soaked with snow and frost of Mt. Paekdusan, living together with his men.

His family folks in Mangyongdae were looking forward to welcoming him home.

(It is not likely that our General would not come home....)

His grandfather and grandmother were always wrapped up in such a thought. His grandfather climbed the hill of Namri through which his eldest grandson Comrade Kim Il Sung had left 20 years ago, and looked toward Pyongyang, smoking his pipe all day long.

His aides also suggested that he call at his native place.

But, the respected and beloved leader thought first of making a far-sighted national plan before what he had already accomplished and gave his thought to the home place of the entire people prior to his. So, he met the workers of the Kangson Steel Plant first bypassing his home village in Mangyongdae which was within hailing distance. And he illumined the road ahead of liberated new Korea, always finding himself among workers and peasants in various places from the shore of the River Amnok-gang along the northern border of our country to the West Sea coast.

He clearly showed the future course to the Korean people, founded the Workers' Party of Korea, the General Staff of the Korean revolution, and completed other heavy and urgent works and on October 14, 1945, gave his first greetings to the entire people after his triumphant return. It was not until on the evening of that day that the great leader spared time to call at his native village in Mangyongdae.

All the people of Mangyongdae rushed out to cheer the respected and beloved leader.

"Oh, you're back at last. Am I dreaming or waking?" His gray-haired grandmother Li Bo Ik choked with her words, hugging her grandson

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung comes home after the lapse of 20 years since he set out on the road of revolution

at the entrance to the village where she had been waiting expectantly for his arrival. She looked up into the face of her eldest grandson again and again, passing her hand over his broad back.

Twenty years since the day of parting!

The leader warmly embraced his grandmother, calling her.

Grasping the hands of the cheering villagers one after another and exchanging greetings, the respected and beloved leader stepped in through the little brushwood gate of his old home that he had left behind twenty years before.

His grandfather, who was ill in bed, came staggering out into the garden barefoot and hugged him. Tears rained down the deeply furrowed face of his grandfather.

Relatives and many people came into the room and sat down.

Sitting close to the respected and beloved leader, grandmother stroked his hands, quite at a loss to express her joy.

He held the village children on his lap and took them up in his arms, forcing back his tears.

After a while a simple feast was given, a feast full of deep emotion.

What magnificent banquet can be happier and more meaningful than this simple one.

His aunt could hardly repress her joy and began singing. It was a lullaby which his parents had sung long ago while holding him in their arms to put him to sleep.

Korean child,
Our child,
Grow up fast
And go to school!
Be a good son to your parents,
A good friend to your neighbours,
A hero for Korea,
A hero of our land.

The song brought back the dear old days long past, and made the people realize how sublime was the history written in this straw-thatched low cottage.

Now, songs changed into dancing.

The grandmother was dancing, too. It was a quiet and graceful dance that showed clearly her hidden passion and joy.

The whole room and village overflowed with happiness and emotion, while dusk fell and the night went on.

That day, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung became again a grandson of a peasant at Mangyongdae as in his childhood, and had a sleep that night in his old home together with his grandparents.

Born into a poor peasant family, the respected and beloved leader has shared sweets and bitters with the people from his childhood and cleared the long path of arduous struggle, saying **"The Commander, too, is the son of the people"**. Indeed, he is the true and great leader of the people and their benevolent father who was born for the people and devotes himself to their freedom and happiness.

Spiritual Birthplace for World Revolutionary People

—From an account of travel to Korea by **Hassan Ajadin,** journalist of the **"Al Sahafa",** the government organ of the Sudan—

In Mangyongdae there is the house where the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was born.

It is a very modest, low straw-thatched house with such legacy as worn-out plough, *chige* (A-frame carrier), hand loom and deformed pot: all of them are suggestive of a poor peasant family's livelihood as it was. So, my heart swelled with emotion at the explanation of the guide there.

Indeed, his revolutionary family has fought from generation to generation for the freedom and liberation of the people against foreign aggressors, and enjoys the profound respect and love of the world people while infinitely inspiring the struggle of the progressive people throughout the world.

Born into such a family and brought up under the revolutionary influence of his parents, he left his native place, Mangyongdae at the early age of 13 and set out on the road of revolution. It was a great event in the history of the Korean people. Because he was born and bred in the poor family, he keenly felt the sufferings of the people and led the revolutionary struggle against the imperialist aggressors in order to bring happiness to the exploited and oppressed people and liberation to the country, and thus finally defeated Japanese imperialism and liberated the fatherland.

Truly, Mangyongdae is the place where the great sun of the Korean revolution and the world revolution rose.

The house of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's birth, the Wrestling Place, the Study Site, the Warship Rock and the scenic Mangyong Hill that was named Mangyongbong (All-Seeing Peak) because of the panoramic view it gave of the exquisite landscape and the well-appointed Mangyongdae Revolution History Museum full of revolutionary relics—I will remember all of these historic places and relics of revolution for ever.

Today Mangyongdae, the historic place where Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean revolution and the world revolution, was born and spent his childhood, has become the spiritual birthplace and heart not only for the Korean people but also for the world revolutionary people.

Red Salutes to You, KIM IL SUNG

Chandra Man Bajracharya,

Student, (Tri Bhuvan University) Kirtipur, Nepal

You who wear the eyes of Juche,

And mounted on Chollima soar high in the skies.

You a vanguard advancing on the path carried by Marx and Lenin

My red salutes to you on your auspicious birthday.

When I think of you, I remember the past days of your country

Those days, when your country was behind bars,

When, like dogs fighting for bone pieces

in garbage heaps, they (imperialists) scrambled to grab your country,

O my heart bleeds to think of those days.
But today when I see you, joy overbrims my heart,

Because today you wear the eyes of Juche

And, mounted on Chollima, soar high in the skies.

Anyone trying to snatch those eyes will himself be burnt to death,

Anyone trying to check the speed of Chollima will be crushed to death.

But Kim Il Sung, a great regret

Korea remains yet divided

And half of Korea is captured.

But those plunderers are only fastening noose around their own necks.

Lifting big rocks to drop at their own feet

So I speak to you

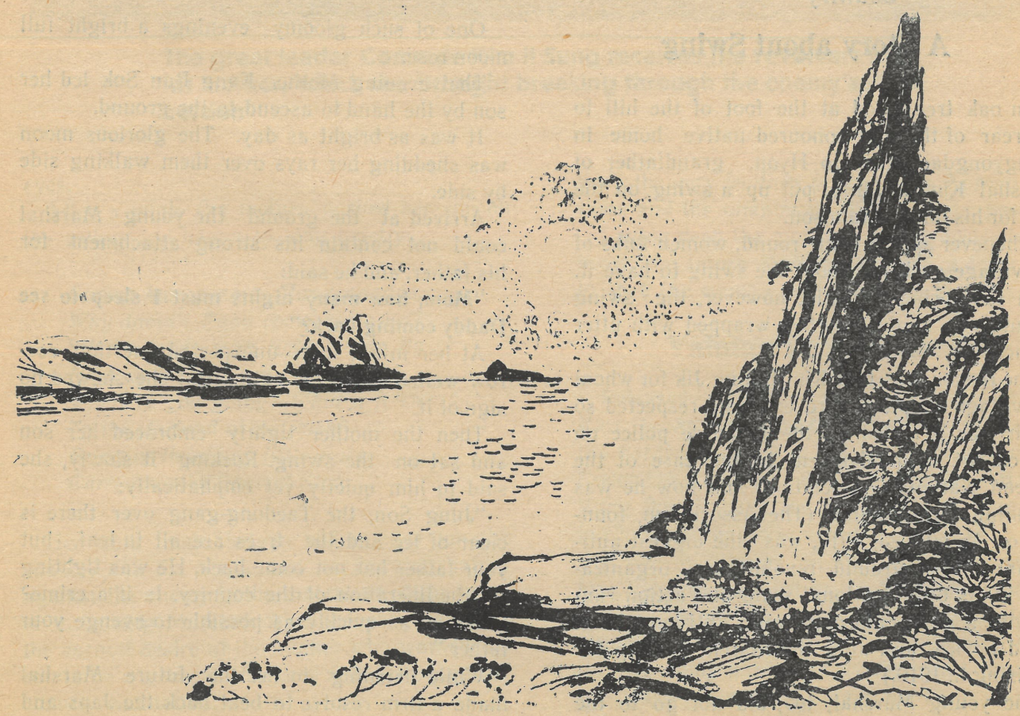
They are but fleeting dark clouds in the sky

The rising sun will banish those dark clouds.

And the sun! You are that red sun,

You who banish the clouds.

With the growth of age, you do not grow old, but shine more and more to burn and banish the clouds.



"I heard many songs sung by my mother in my childhood. Later, these songs inspired me to live and fight optimistically.

"My mother implanted patriotism in my heart, always telling me to love the country and become a faithful servant of the people. I still remember this with deep emotion."

KIM IL SUNG

In the Bosom of Great Love

—On the Occasion of the 87th Birthday of Kang Ban Sok, Mother of the Respected and Beloved Leader President Kim Il Sung, and Indomitable Revolutionary Fighter and Outstanding Leader of the Communist Women's Movement in Our Country—

A Story about Swing

An oak tree stood at the foot of the hill to the rear of the time-honoured native home in Mangyongdae. Kim Bo Hyon, grandfather of Marshal Kim Il Sung, put up a swing on the tree for his infant grandson.

Whenever spring came round, women folks of the village gathered about the swing to have it.

In the spring of 1918, however, the swing ground was found deserted, wrapped with utter silence.

The reason was that Kim Hyong Jik for whom the village people had revered and respected so much was arrested by the Japanese police on the charge of involvement in the case of the Korean National Association, and now he was spending a prison life. (The Association, founded on March 23, 1917, was the biggest anti-Japanese underground revolutionary organization in its organizational scale and action range with a most thoroughgoing anti-imperialist stand before and after the March 1 Popular Uprising in 1919.)

The young Marshal, too, did not go to the swing ground.

One of such gloomy evenings a bright full moon rose.

That evening Mother Kang Ban Sok led her son by the hand to ascend to the ground.

It was as bright as day. The glorious moon was shedding her rays over them walking side by side.

Arrived at the ground the young Marshal could not contain his strong attachment for his father, and he said:

"Mom, how many nights must I sleep to see Daddy coming back?"

At her infant son's unexpected question, sorrow welled up in her mind. But she showed no sign of it.

Then the mother tightly embraced her son and sat on the swing. Rocking it slowly, she said to him quietly yet emphatically:

"Jung Son, the Taedong-gang over there is clear of ice and the trees are all in leaf, but your father has not come back. He was fighting for the liberation of the country. Is it a crime? Grow up as quickly as possible to avenge your father."

While listening to her the future Marshal made a firm resolve to beat back the Japs and take back the lost country. It sparkled in his eyes.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung receives the revolvers from his mother, which she brought breaking through the enemy's strict cordon

After a while the mother pushed her son on the swing and began to sing quietly:

Spring has come to Mangyongdae,
Why doesn't Papa come home yet?
Silver clouds with light wings fly,
High up in the azure sky.
Where're you going? What a fetch?
To the starland at a stretch?
Bring us twinkling little stars,
Carry here the General Star.

Her song implanted an ardent love for the country and the people and a burning hatred against the enemy in the innermost of the heart of the young Marshal. Also the song reflected the earnest desire of the mother who wanted the son to be a general star that would salvage the country and nation.

Her song and desire in the bright moonlight were the very feelings of the entire Korean mothers and the unanimous desire of our people.

Laying deep the mother's ardent desire to his heart, the future Marshal fostered a lofty aim to save the country and nation in the future.

Valuing Future Marshal

Released from the Japs' prison, Kim Hyong Jik moved his fighting theatre to the border area along the River Amnok-gang. Following after her husband, Mother Kang Ban Sok left the homeland for Pataokou in China taking along with her sons.

It was in summer of 1921 when the young Marshal was enrolled at the Pataokou Primary School. The mother put her heart and soul into inculcating patriotism in his mind while helping him study hard. She would take him along to a wash place by the side of the River Amnok-gang.

The other side of the river in the homeland was always crowded with those stateless people who were wandering from place to place in quest of a means to live.

All of them, male and female, old and young, were all hunger-stricken, ill-clad and dog-tired. It was a pathetic sight.

At the wretched scene, the young Marshal burnt with wrath against the Japanese imperialist aggressors and redoubled his determination to set out on the road of revolution following his father.

Seeing her son grow up beyond recognition day by day in the alien land, Mother Kang Ban Sok was always proud of him with an air of satisfaction. And so, she devoted herself to implanting strong fighting spirit and strength on her son who would follow the road of revolution treading in the footsteps of his father.

One night Kim Hyong Jik held a clandestine meeting with his comrades, when an urgent word should be sent to a village. At that time the young Marshal volunteered to take charge of it. The comrades of his father persuaded him not to go on an errand, saying that he was too young to go over the rugged road at night. But the mother said there was no reason he could not cover 8 km at night because he was the boy who would defeat the Japs to take back the country in the future, and made arrangements for his trip.

That night the mother saw her son to a far-away spot.

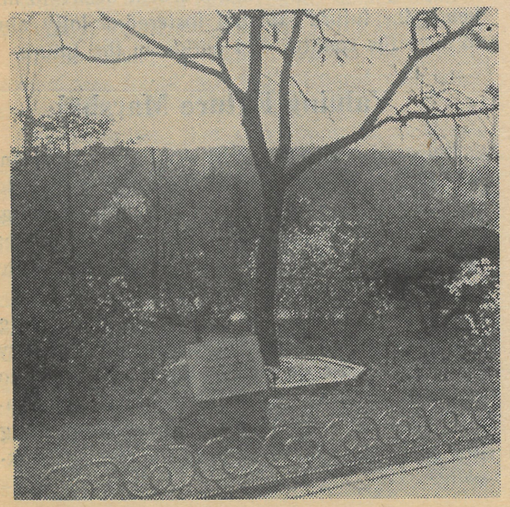
Having performed his mission the young Marshal made toward home. At the entrance of Pataokou he was taken aback: Until then his mother, drenched with icy dew, was standing on the desolate mountain path waiting for his arrival.

Recognizing her son in the dark, she received him with open arms.

The mother thought much of future son than her son of today, for he was to shoulder the Korean revolution to the end according to his father's intention. So, she led the son by the hand in the storm of revolution and cultivated his staunch will and strength.

The future Marshal engraved his mother's wishes deeply on his memory. In this way the Marshal trained himself enjoying the warm loving care of his mother through the hard-fought practical struggle to assist the revolutionary activities of his father.

Here in this historic place Mother Kang Ban Sok educated the infant Marshal, Comrade Kim Il Sung, in anti-Japanese patriotism while sitting in a swing



Breaking Twigs Wrapped in Her Skirt

At the early days when he was preparing the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung would spend wakeful nights while elaborating a plan for the future armed struggle and the Korean revolution.

It happened one night. The night was far advanced and the Plough was going down. Nevertheless the young Marshal did not come back home.

Thinking of her son who was absorbed in thinking and research alone in the cold room of the evening school, the mother could not get to sleep. Then she rose from her bed and stepped towards the school, though she was sick owing to the ailing disease.

Reflected on the bright-lit window was the young Marshal who sat reading in that cold room.

The mother tiptoed into the fire-place.

She made a fire with dead leaves in the fuel hole. Then she broke the twigs wrapped in her skirt to fling them into the hole quietly lest she should disturb him.

At that time there showed indications of someone being around.

She saw the old man Li approaching the fire-place after making round of the village on night duty. She quickly came out to meet him, making a gesture to keep silent, with her hand over her mouth. And she said in a subdued voice:

"Song Ju did not come home till late. So I came to find out what delayed him.... He is immersed in reading a book in that cold room.... So I wanted to build a fire for him quietly lest I should disturb him".

Hearing her out the old man Li rivetted his eyes over the mother with deep impression for a while and disappeared in the dark nodding his head to himself.

"Here is a really fine mother!" So repeating again and again with admiration, the old man Li continued his way at the dead of night.

Indeed hers was a benevolent and deep love.

Regarding her son's revolutionary activities as her own joy and happiness, Mother Kang Ban Sok helped him with her lofty and noble revolutionary spirit which was closely associated with the history of the Marshal breaking through storms with inexhaustible energy.

Bearing the adverse destiny of the fatherland and the nation on his shoulders and cherishing his mother's great feats and ardent aspiration in his heart, the great leader President Kim Il Sung waged the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle for over 20 years and, thus brought national liberation to this land and set up the people's paradise in this country.

Mother and Revolutionary Comrade

Genaro Carnero Checa, a journalist and public figure of Peru and General Secretary of the Latin American Federation of Journalists

A fitting partner of Kim Hyong Jik was his wife, Kang Ban Sok. It is admirable to know how a woman without primary education at all could raise herself as high as to comprehend the problems of the country and consciously perform her duty to the fatherland, her people, her parents, her husband and her sons, in spite of the darkness of prejudice and hardships....In those days, in Korea the women were unable to walk the centre of the road like the men; they walked only along the sides or byways. Women were the synonym of pain.

She was an ideal companion of her poor father, Kang Don Uk, an educator with thirty years of service. She could not go to the school run by her father, because she had to engage in farm work and weaving, but she studied in the night without rest. She helped her brother, Kang Jin Sok, in his anti-Japanese revolutionary activities. She saw him being taken to prison with a sentence of 15 year's imprisonment for his patriotic activities.

She had not left the side of Kim Hyong Jik till his death since she had been married to him in 1908. The life of Kim Hyong Jik was much related to that of his wife.

Kim Hyong Jik passed away in 1926 and she, six years later, on July 31, 1932 at the age of 40. These might be the intensest six years in her life. It was in this period that Comrade Kim Il Sung began his stirring and creative life in only fourteen years of age. And his mother became his most affectionate companion in ideals, work and sleepless nights.

The motherly love and revolutionary consciousness were the motive force for her.

She distributed and publicized the periodical *Saenal* (New Day). She let Comrade Kim Il Sung's friends and comrades-in-arms stay at her house and prepared meals for them and dried their wet clothes. She stood guard outside the house while they were asleep. She deceived more than once the police while fulfilling secret missions. She transferred at the risk of her life the arms with which she was trusted by the revolutionaries. She took care of the health of her son who had already become the leader of the Korean revolution. One night, her son was to leave for battle. His clothes and shoes were wet. He had no other clothes and shoes to change. The mother cut her hair and laid it inside her son's straw sandals with the warmest feeling of love and tenderness. She did not want her son to work for her or look after her health. She said: "Don't worry about me. I'll be all right when you go and fight well for the revolution."

She formed the Anti-Japanese Women's Association to fight against the Japanese invaders (1926). She visited and brought victuals to the guerrilla unit organized by her son. She fought like a fiery flame in spite of her weak constitution.

She suffered poverty and fell ill. She died in action, in the midst of struggle, receiving the affection of her people.

It is not strange that the Korean people revere Kang Ban Sok so much as a mother. She is the Mother by antonomasia.

EXPLANATION ON THE JUCHE IDEA

SELF-RELIANCE in Economy

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward an original idea on economic independence by brilliantly embodying the immortal Juche idea in the field of economic construction.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In strengthening the independence of the country, it is essential to strengthen self-reliance in the economy along with political independence."

The principle of self-reliance in the economy should be firmly maintained to carry on economic construction well. This guiding principle as an embodiment of the Juche idea in the field of economic construction, makes it possible to achieve complete national independence and prosperity and successfully win the revolutionary cause of the working class.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Constructing an independent, self-supporting economy means building a country in which we can earn our own living, that is, a country which can support itself."

Maintaining the principle of self-reliance in the economy means building a country in which we can earn our own living.

It has two substances.

The first thing is to satisfy the material needs of a country mainly by home production.

In order to make revolution, build a new society and improve the people's livelihood, a country must have the economic strength, that is, machinery, electric power, food, clothing and dwelling houses.

If a country needs to ask other countries for such things, that country cannot be called a self-supporting country.

Of course, every country differs from every other one in its socio-economic conditions, in the levels of technical development, and in the variety of resources and products. Under these circumstances a country may well purchase those things which cannot be produced at home and which are not available in it or in short supply through trade with foreign countries on the principle of meeting each other's needs.

But, a country must produce at home the essentials including important raw materials and other materials and those things needed in large quantities. This alone would guarantee the economic independence for a country.

Another substance of firm adherence to the principle of self-reliance in the economy is to make a national economy self-supporting one.

It is an economy run by its own native cadres, using its own machinery, raw materials and technology.

If a country keeps on procuring machines and raw materials from other countries, it would be unable to ensure self-reliance in the economy eternally.

A self-supporting economy can be built only when a country exploits its resources and reorganizes economic structure for the purpose of eliminating the economic backwardness and building an economy which is operated by its own native technical cadres, using its own raw materials and machinery while making aid of other countries, if any, serve for this end, too.

Like this, maintaining the principle of self-reliance in the economy precisely means meeting the material demands by home production on the whole and turning a national economy into self-supporting one.

Why, then, should the principle of self-reliance be maintained in the economy?

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Without self-reliance in the economy, it is impossible to meet the people's growing material demands and materially guarantee them a real role as master of the state and society. Economic dependence on others cannot guarantee political independence and without independent economic power, it is impossible to carry through the line of self-defence in national defence."

To begin with, a self-reliant economy alone can meet the people's material demands and materially guarantee them a position as master of the state and society.

The people can enjoy a truly independent and creative life as master of the nature and society only when they come to live in plenty materially.

As long as there are frontiers of state and each country manages its own economic life, any country, without an independent economy can neither sufficiently provide the people with all their needs at any time nor enable them to do all their works assiduously to the top of their bent as master of the state and society.

So, it is indispensable for a country to build a comprehensive, independent economy capable of satisfying the growing material demands of the people and materially guaranteeing them a position as master of the state and society.

Economic independence makes it possible also to guarantee political independence and carry through the line of self-reliance in national defence.

Economic independence is the material foundation for political independence and an essential condition for the building of an independent and sovereign state.

Without an independent economy that enables a country to earn its own living and develop itself, it cannot establish diplomatic relations with other countries on the principle of independence and equality.

Economic independence alone can protect political independence and eliminate the economic backwardness which constitutes the real basis of inequalities between nations to achieve economic equality and complete political equality.

Especially in the situation where the imperialists are viciously resorting to economic infiltration and political intervention, a country can firmly safeguard its political independence and sovereignty only by realizing economic independence.

Self-supporting economy is a firm material guarantee for self-reliant national defence, not to speak of national sovereignty.

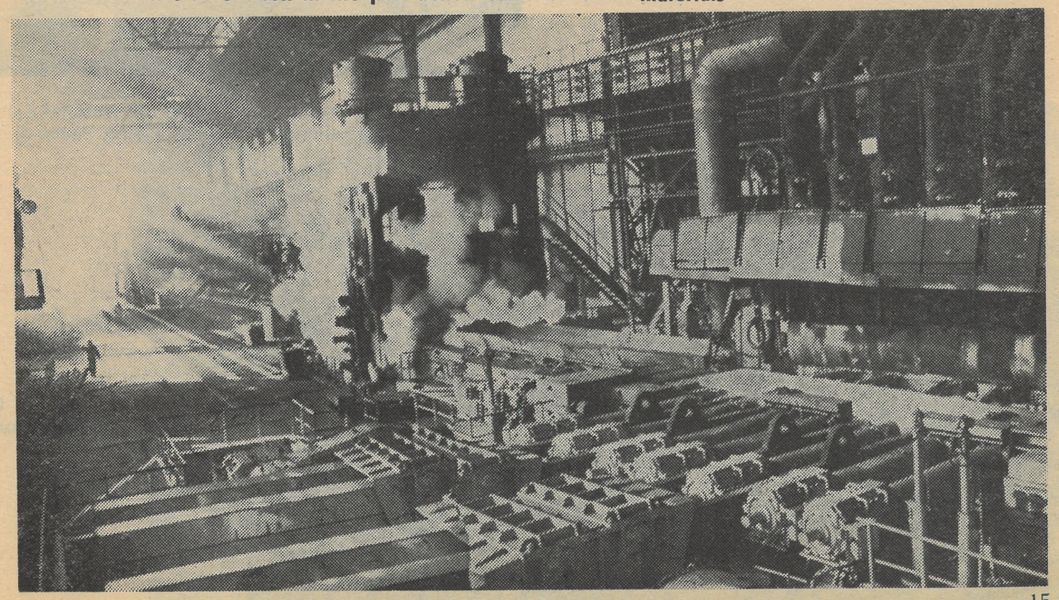
Today the imperialists are making the moves for aggression and war in all places. Under such a situation, a country can frustrate the aggressive and war manoeuvres and defend its national independence only by strengthening self-reliant defence power with the building of an independent national economy.

Moreover, the realization of self-reliance in the economy makes it possible to successfully accomplish the revolutionary cause of the working class.

Only by building a comprehensive, independent economy, can a country make the most of its resources; keep up a high rate of production growth while actively maintaining a correct balance among all fields of the national economy; facilitate rapid progress of science and technology and culture; enhance the technical and cultural levels of the working people constantly; and train the working people into harmoniously developed men of a new type.

As mentioned above, self-reliance in the economy—a guiding principle to embody the Juche idea in the building of the economy—is a sure material guarantee for political independence and for the people's independent and creative life.

The Hot-roll Branch Mill of the Kim Chaek Iron Works makes innovation after innovation in the production of rolled steel materials

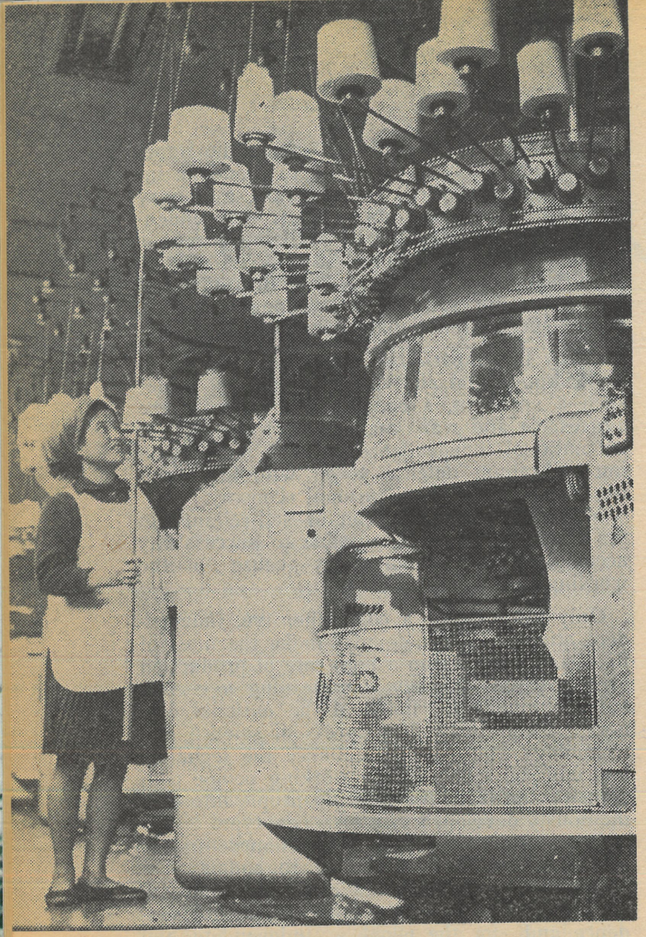


Reportage by Photos

IN THE SPIRIT OF CHOLLIMA SPURRED ON BY THE SPEED CAMPAIGN

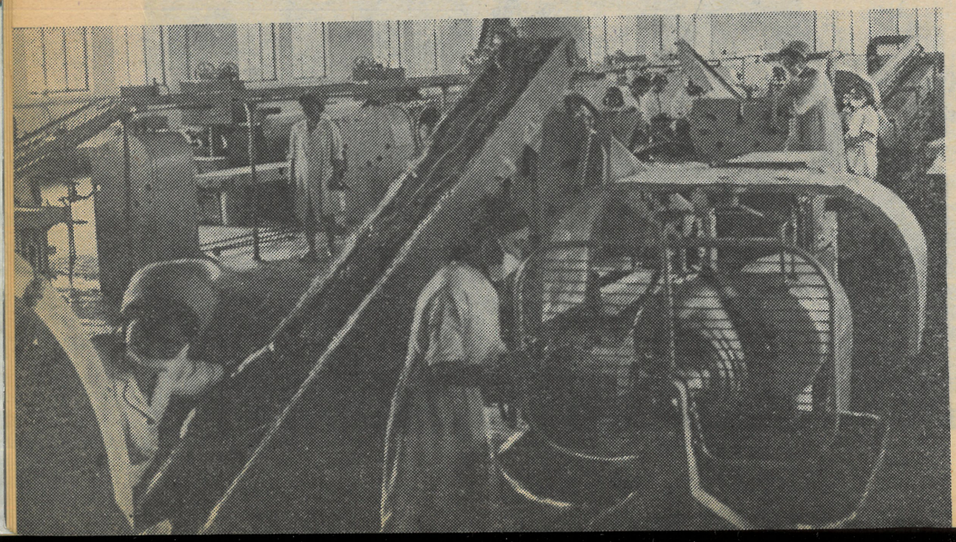
In hearty response to the militant tasks put forth by the great leader President Kim Il Sung in his New Year Address for this year and to the decisions of the 17th plenary meeting of the 5th Party Central Committee, our people and women are successfully carrying out their assignments of the second year of the Second Seven-Year Plan.

Aware of being master of the country and production, our working women are unanimous in making continuous advance and uninterrupted innovation by keeping their machines and equipment in full-capacity operation.

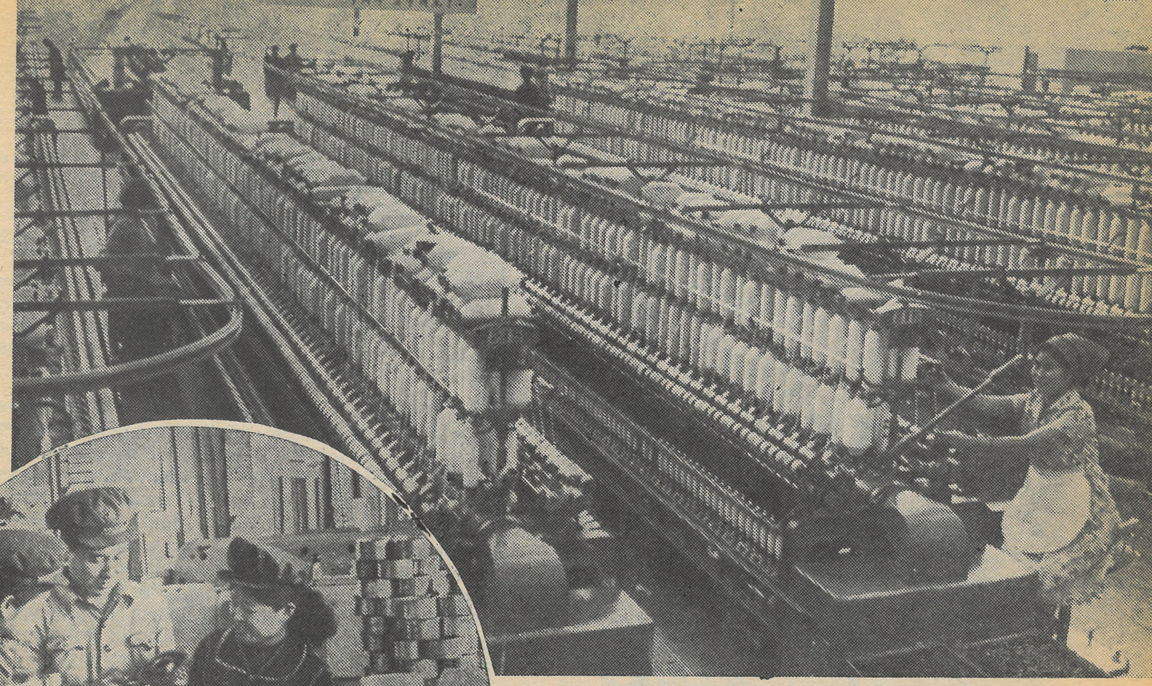


Workwomen boost production of high-quality knitwears at the Haeju Knitwear Factory

More consumer goods to the people! (at the Hamhung Plastic-processing Factory)



Sweets production at the Uiju Cornstarch Factory



More of dress material to the people! (at the Pyongyang Textile Combine)

Workers of the Sariwon Tractor Accessory Factory increase production of the accessories to be sent to our socialist countryside

Fish processing is done in time (at the Sinpo Tinning Works)

Inevitability of Three Revolutions in Building a New Society in Our Country

In the historic report delivered at the 30th anniversary celebration of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the great revolutionary leader President Kim Il Sung declared modelling the whole society on the Juche idea to be the ultimate goal of the Government of the Republic, and gave the most scientific elucidation to the inevitability of the three revolutions—ideological, technical and cultural—which come up as a lawful requirement for the accomplishment of this historic task, and to their position at every stage of revolution.

The struggle to model the whole society on the Juche idea is in essence a struggle to guarantee full independence for the working masses.

The ideological, technical, and cultural revolutions are the essential revolutionary task of ensuring independence for the working masses.

Even after the working masses took a state power in their hands, the legacies of the old society remain in all domains of social life—political, economic, ideological and cultural—for a long time.

These legacies of the old society restrain independence of the working masses and hinder the social development. Therefore, if a working-class state is to accomplish the historic task of providing full independence to the working masses, it should transform the old social system and, at the same time, carry out the revolution in the ideological, technical and cultural areas, too.

The vigorous promotion of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions makes it possible to turn the working people into true revolutionaries, abolish economic and cultural backwardness of the society and provide an independent and creative life to the working people. So, the three revolutions—ideological, technical and cultural—are the indispensable revolutionary task which presses upon the working masses from the first day of their seizing a state power and building a new society, and the historic task to be firmly maintained until the completion of their lofty historic cause.

The three revolutions arise as an especially important question in those countries which failed to go through the Industrial Revolution in the past and have embarked on the building of a new society, freeing themselves from the imperialist yoke.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The ideological, technical and cultural revolutions are posed as an especially important question in countries—formerly colonies or semi-colonies—which have won independence and are building a new society."

The reason why the three revolutions are presented as an especially important question in those countries which are building a new society after shaking off the colonial fetters is that they are backward ideologically, technically and culturally due to the imperialist colonial rule in the past.

Our people had suffered aggression and exploitation under the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism, but they defeated it on August 15, 1945, and embarked on the construction of a new society.

At that time our country was very backward economically and technically, ideologically and culturally.

In bygone days the Japanese imperialists reduced our country to a source of raw material and commodity market to carry on unlimited exploitation and plundering. As the result, our country could find no industrial foundation when the building of a new society started and its economic basis was very poor. Immediately after liberation we were unable even to produce pencils and matches by ourselves. The peasants, who accounted for the absolute majority of population, had lived without knowing what farm machine meant, and followed the plow by manual labour using primitive farm tools and carrying loads on their back. Like this, our country could not but construct a new society with no economic foundation. So it demanded a lot of efforts and time.

Besides, our country, a once colony of Japanese imperialism, did not pass through the capitalist stage and was also backward culturally.

Working people were on a very low level of general knowledge. As a result of the Japanese imperialist policy of keeping the Koreans in ignorance, our people had lost their right to learning and lived in the darkest ignorance in the past. Adult illiterates mounted up to more than 2,300,000 persons in the northern half of the Republic alone.

Before liberation there was not a single institution of higher learning in our country, and only one or two middle schools were found in every province at most. Technical college graduates were nothing but several tens in number.

We had to start the educational work from scratch after liberation.

It takes a long period of time to wipe out the legacies of the old society and build a new national culture.

Formerly colony of Japanese imperialism, our country was backward ideologically, too.

The working class was a small minority whereas the peasantry and handicraftsmen formed the absolute majority of population in our country in those days, a colonial, semi-feudal society that failed to pass through the capitalist stage. Feudalistic idea and customs, servile mentality and menial spirit and other obsolete ideologies remained deep in the minds of our peasants.

As man's activity is dictated by his ideology and consciousness, so, without arming the peasants firmly with revolutionary ideology, it was impossible to wage the struggle against the class enemies and carry on the building of a new society successfully.

Arming the working people with steady class-consciousness arose as a matter of grave concern to the building of a new society, and it needed a long space of time to do so because of the deep root of outworn ideologies.

All this shows that the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions constituted the revolutionary task of weighty importance for the building of a new society in our country, a once colony, and that they were very difficult and complex.

On the first day when the building of a new society started under the guidance of the great revolutionary leader President Kim Il Sung, the Government of our Republic set forth the policy of carrying out the three revolutions—ideological, technical and cultural—and has since carried it on with all consistency.

Thus a big success was achieved in the three revolutions, and vast progress has been made to provide an independent and creative life to the working masses.

Having stipulated that the three revolutions should be the main content of the revolution in socialist society and the task of the continuous revolution until the building of communist society, the Government of the Republic is now vigorously carrying on the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

"Let's Produce, Study and Live Just As Anti-Japanese Guerrillas Did!"

Under the revolutionary slogan "Let's produce, study and live just as the anti-Japanese guerrillas did!" put out by the Party centre, today our people are pushing ahead with the revolution and construction successfully while working, studying and living with a youthful ardor in a revolutionary and vibrant manner.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The slogan 'Let's produce, study and live just as the anti-Japanese guerrillas did!' put out recently by the Party centre is a very good one."

The slogan presented by the Party centre is a loyal one requiring us to produce, study and live just as the anti-Japanese guerillas did in order to resolutely defend and stick to the gloriously revolutionary traditions established by the great leader President Kim Il Sung, and inherit and carry forward them and to accomplish the revolutionary cause initiated by him.

To do just as the anti-Japanese guerillas did means to produce, study and live like the anti-Japanese guerillas following the fine models of the anti-Japanese revolutionary forerunners who were infinitely faithful to the great leader, and fully take over their fighting spirit, traits, method and style of work to embody them thoroughly into everyday thinking and working.

Producing as the anti-Japanese guerillas did means, in a nutshell, carrying out revolutionary tasks unconditionally to the end in the same spirit and traits displayed by them who thought they had no right to die before implementing the order and instructions given by the great leader.

Showing the unconditional and absolute fidelity to the great leader, the anti-Japanese guerillas carried out his order and instructions exactly, unconditionally and thoroughly without a moment's delay under any difficult circumstances.

Studying as the anti-Japanese guerillas did means regarding it as the first and foremost duty and carrying it on revolutionarily under whatever hard and complex conditions.

In those trying days when battles and marches went on day and night, the anti-Japanese guerillas did not stop studying to arm themselves with the great leader's revolutionary idea. Whether at the forest in driving snow or by the campfire of a bivouac, they learned by writing letters on sand or snow. During marching they studied putting up learning materials on the knapsacks of the foregoers. In this way they made it everyday rule to study.

Living as the anti-Japanese guerillas did means regarding the political life given by the great leader as the vital one, leading a revolutionary, cultured and frugal life in all its aspects and managing all the economic life assiduously, perseveringly and minutely.

While in waging hard-fought battles and behind the bars or at their last moment, the anti-Japanese guerillas were true to their revolutionary principle to the end. Even when passing one night in bivouac on the arduous march with the enemy coming in pursuit, their life was always made assiduous, tenacious and militant.

The slogan "Let's produce, study and live just as the anti-Japanese guerrillas did!" is a loyal and militant slogan that calls upon us to produce, study and live like them so as to hold only the great leader in high esteem with loyalty, lessen his troubles and bring his lofty idea into full bloom.

This slogan indicates the firm resolution and stand of our Party that is to shine its brilliant revolutionary traditions for all ages and complete the revolutionary cause of Juche advanced by the great leader, and it also shows the indomitable will of our people who are going to make greater strides forward breaking through all hardships, rallied closely around him.

Now our people and women are dynamically advancing to win the revolutionary cause of Juche initiated by the great leader, by filling the whole country with the militant spirit of living, working and fighting in a revolutionary way like the anti-Japanese guerillas.

The respected and beloved father Marshal Kim Il Sung drops in at our kindergarten

Our people and women stream in historic Mangyongdae all the year round

Mangyongdae

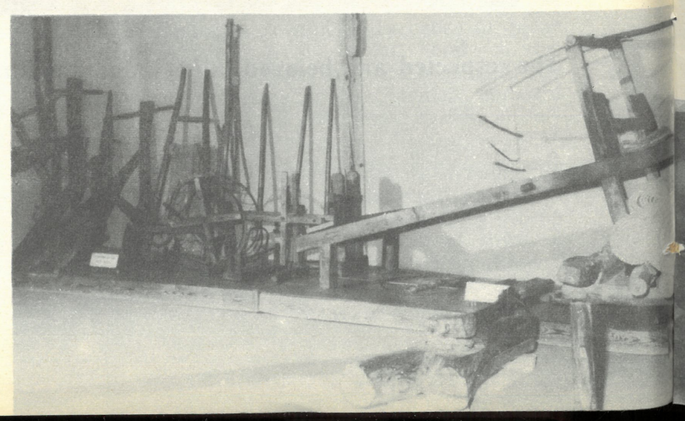
Mangyongdae is the time-honoured place where President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of our people, was born and spent his childhood.

His native home in Mangyongdae is the historic house inhabited by each generation of his family from his great grandfather's days over 100 years ago.

Having returned home in triumph after liberating the country by leading the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to victory, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung met again his dear grandparents in this house after 20 years of absence.

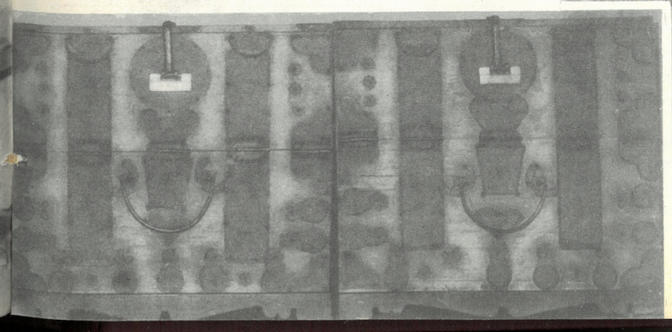
Now carefully preserved as they were in this native home are various kinds of relics showing the life of the revolutionary family of the respected and beloved leader. Scattered around it are many historic sites such as the ash tree and pine tree on which he tried to catch at a rainbow in his boyhood, warship-rock, study site and wrestling place.

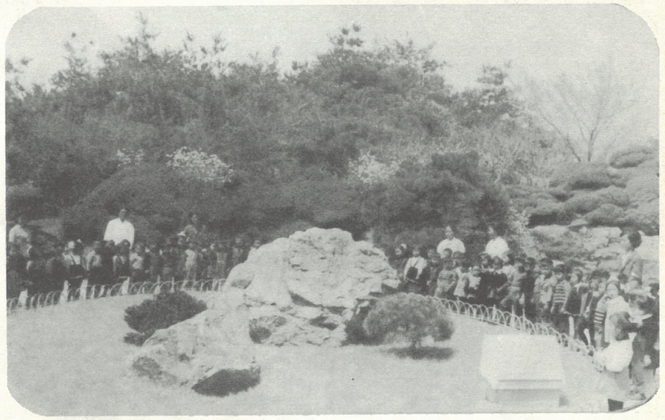
Delegation of the National Women's Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania visits the house in Mangyongdae where the great leader President Kim Il Sung was born and spent his childhood fostering a high aim of revolution



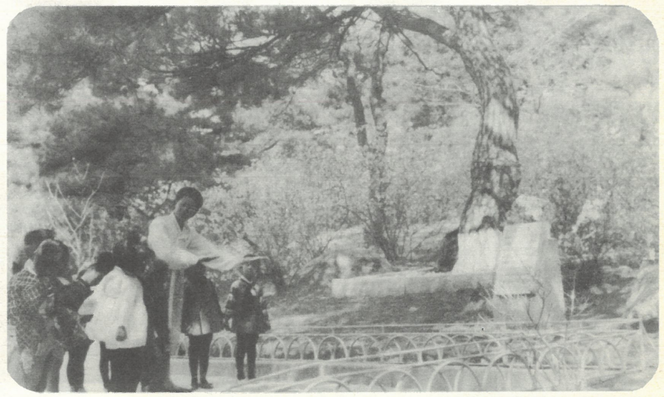
Farm tools and a loom

Clothes-boxes





Warship-rock on which he played at soldiers against the Japs



Pine tree on which he tried to catch at a rainbow

Study site where the respected and beloved leader used to absorb in studying on Mangyong Hill in his early days

Exchanging advanced methods of operation

(Labour Hero Pyon Jong Suk, second from the left: Labour Hero Paek Myong Hui, third from the left)

Labour Hero Rim Chun Ok (right)

Our mill gets into the paper! (Labour Heroes Rim Chun Ok, Choe Nam Hyang, Pyon Jong Suk, Kwon Hyon Suk and Kim Jong Ok from the left to the right)

Labour Hero Pyon Jong Suk

Labour Hero Kim Jong Ok

Women Living in the Year of 1984

—Women workers of the Sinuiju Textile Mill—

Now all of our working people are dynamically waging a brilliant labour-striving in order to finish earlier than schedule the Second Seven-Year (1978-1984) Plan put forth by the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

Take the Sinuiju Textile Mill as an example. Many textile workers have made a miracle of overfulfilling their assignments of the said plan.

Labour Heroes Rim Chun Ok, Pyon Jong Suk, Kim Jong Ok, Kwon Hyon Suk have fulfilled the task-work of a year within a month and the assignments of 7 years within 6-8 months.

Today, too, they are placing production on a higher normal basis continuously with the same spirit of overfulfilling their assignments of the Second Seven-Year Plan.

Congratulations to the Heroes making continuous innovation in the spirit of Chollima spurred on by the speed campaign

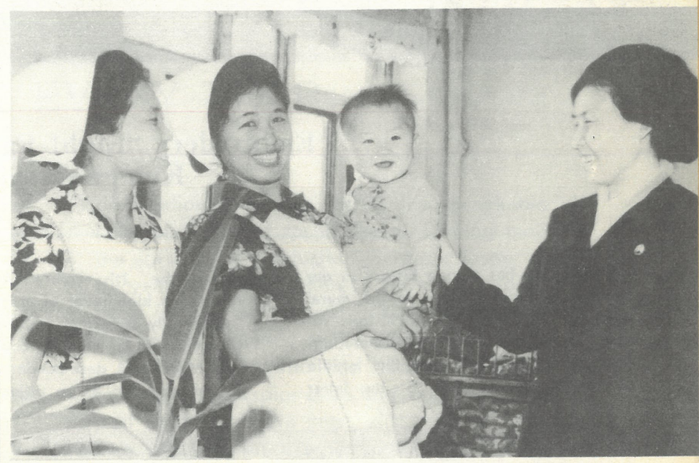
Studying is the first and foremost task to the Labour Heroes

Girl spinners are making innovations following the Labour Heroes' example

Children offer congratulations to the mothers who have overfulfilled their plan

In front of a flash board of the mill

Labour Hero Kwon Hyon Suk commits her baby to the care of the nursery before going to work



Sons and daughters of the women textile workers are growing happily at the nursery and kindergarten attached to the mill (at the mill kindergarten)

Embroidery "Eight Fairies in Mt. Kumgang-san"

Embroidery has a long history in our country. It can be found in the mural paintings of old tombs and historic records in the period of the Three Kingdoms which existed from the middle of the 1st century B.C. to the latter half of the 7th century A.D. It had reached a high level of artistic beauty.

Generally speaking, embroidery used to be made on clothes, coverlets, pillow-cover and desk-cover, and failed to be regarded as an object of art.

But, after liberation it developed into an important art with the progress of fine arts thanks to the Juche-based literary and art policy framed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The embroidery "Eight Fairies in Mt. Kumgang-san" is one of our fancy-works with a high artistic skill.

It depicts our popular legend about eight fairies in Mt. Kumgang-san. The embroidery portrays the graceful figures of fairies descending from the sky to see the beautiful Mt. Kumgang-san and their joyful play with the *Piri* (a flute). This depiction gives spectators an urge to fly this very instant toward Mt. Kumgang-san as a fairy.

The work reflects the high pride of our people in the attractive scenery of Mt. Kumgang-san and their worthy and happy life of today.

Embroiderers at their work

STARTING FROM SCRATCH

"Up till now, the rural technical revolution has been vigorously promoted in accordance with the policy set forth in the theses, with the result that the irrigation programme has long been completed, rural electrification splendidly realized, and agricultural mechanization and chemicalization brought to a high level."

KIM IL SUNG

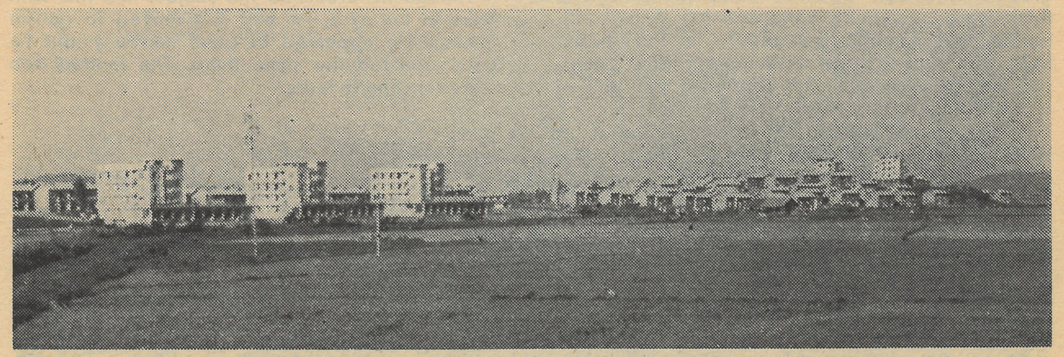
OUR COUNTRYSIDE REAPS A BUMPER HARVEST EVERY YEAR

Along the road indicated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our agriculture is attaining endless prosperity on the firm foundation of an advanced system of socialist rural economy.

The irrigation and electrification have been already completed in our countryside. We are now carrying on the overall mechanization and chemicalization; we have entered a new age of industrialization and modernization of agriculture.

Thanks to the powerful material and technical foundations backed up firmly by the independent national industry and to the remarkable vitality of the great Juche-based farming method, the agricultural production increases in our country year after year, whereas the whole world has been in an "agricultural crisis" in recent years due to the influence of the cold front.

Our farmers, who had been subjected to every sort of exploitation and oppression in the past under Japanese imperialist colonial rule, are now enjoying an independent and creative life to their hearts' content in the modern countryside as the socialist agricultural working people.



Our socialist countryside accentuates the resemblance to town (part of the Oguk Co-op Farm, Anak County)

Teaching Farming Method in Person

It happened one summer day in 1966. Early in the morning the great leader President Kim Il Sung paid a visit to the fields of the Work-team No. 3 of the Changsuwon Cooperative Farm some distant from Pyongyang City. The fatherly leader looked round the fields where none of farmers were to be seen yet until he stopped on a ridge between rice-fields which were newly converted from dry ones. Anyhow it seemed to him the farmers were awkward at paddy farming.

He was regretful for the fact that he had failed to teach paddy farming method beforehand to the farmers there who were to do paddy farming for the first time instead of dry field farming. Tight schedule prevented him from waiting them. He was sorry to have missed seeing them. After dealing with his planned affairs in the morning, he went out again to the fields about noon.

The fatherly leader asked the farmers about rice cultivation and taught them how to grow rice. Then he told the workteam-head and some farmers to get on the car, saying that they had better learn from others.

Ill at ease, they took steps back hesitatingly, because they were in working clothes as usual.

Saying them not to mind that, the fatherly leader repeatedly urged them to have a ride.

In the speeding car they guessed they were going to a pilot farm or to the Academy of Agriculture.

To their surprise the car ran through the heart of Pyongyang and glided into a great gate. Now they found themselves in the residence of the fatherly leader.

The Changsuwon people were struck at the sight of the garden which was arranged for experimental plots of various sorts.

All kinds of cereals were growing fresh and green in the well furrowed fields. Seen among them were dry field rice, ripening wheat and barley, and bamboo-like reeds. In the paddy field with a neat ridge on the other side young rice was growing with tints of dark green. In the other plot various kinds of plants for fodder were thriving.

The residence was hemmed in by many kinds of trees most of which were oil-bearing or rare trees planted not for enjoyment but for experiment. And colorful flowers were also cultivated on trial.

Dumbfounded by this unexpected scene they were standing absent-mindedly for a while. It was a matter of common knowledge that the fatherly leader guides agriculture with the results of his own experiment on various animals and plants and on the Juche-based farming method. But it was beyond their imagination that he used the garden as testing fields like this.

In spite of scorching hot, the fatherly leader went directly into a small paddy field. While weeding he taught the farmers how to seed and harvest and the like in detail.

He spent the time for a long while showing them one example after another in this way. Then after consulting his watch he said with regret:

"I'm sorry I can't exchange words with you to the end because of a meeting to be held soon. Before going home you'd better learn something more, if any, during my absence."

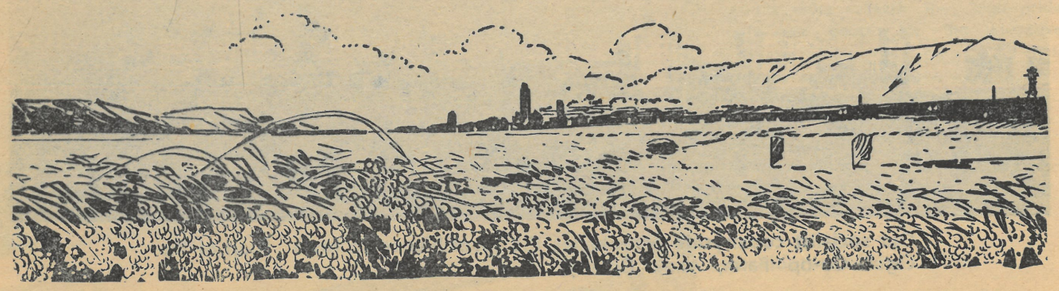
That day the farmers came to fully realize the reason why the fatherly leader possesses broader agricultural knowledge than farmers themselves and specialists concerned.

The head of the workteam and its members returned home late in the evening.

Barely calming himself he said to the farmers present:

"Comrades, I say, our dear leader engages in farming in his residence. We've just returned from there."

Though he broached the subject like this with tears in his eyes, he was too moved to go on talking. He appeared to quiet narrowly, but he only repeated the same thing. The farmers too were touched to tears.



Farming by Means of Machine and Chemicals

Noises of tractors can be heard in every quarter of our fertile fields, and farmers, now master of the farm, work pleasantly handling the modern farm machines skilfully.

But, in bygone days under Japanese imperialist colonial rule, our farmers had no farm implements to speak of. Farm machine was utterly out of their knowledge.

The possessory number of farm implement per farm household in Korea except the farm hand and fire-field peasant at that time is shown in the following table:

conventional plow	0.29
hoe	1.81
sickle	1.48
spade	0.15
improved plow	1 per 17 households
treadle-thrasher	1 per 19 households

But, thanks to the sagacious leadership of the fatherly leader, our country today has attained a very high level of rural mechanization.

Now, in our countryside, over six tractors work on every 100 *chongbo* (hectare) of cultivated fields in flat areas, and five in-between and mountainous areas, along with a large number of modern farm machines.

Let's take a farm as an example.

The June 3 Co-op Farm situated on the West Sea coast of our country has more than 100 tractors as well as over 80 rice-transplanters. Thus machines do almost all farm work including such toilful jobs as ploughing, weeding, manuring, harvesting, thrashing, and carrying operations.

On the day of the first introduction of rice-transplanting by machine in this farm, the farmers there vied with each other in saying:

"What a wonderful world it is! Farmers have come to do their work by means of machines and chemicals forgetting the word *'kadaegi'* (pulling plough by shoulder).... We've never dreamed of such a bliss we are enjoying now."

There is a struggle afoot in our country to achieve the goal of allotting 8-10 tractors and 3-4 trucks to every 100 *chongbo* of land under cultivation in the near future. The achievement of this goal would consummate the comprehensive mechanization of agricultural production.

Big successes have been scored in chemicalization, too.

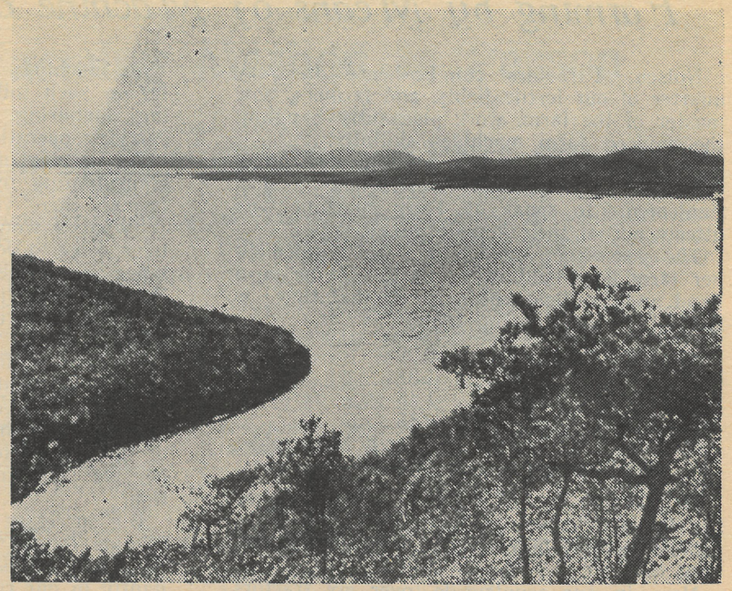
Various kinds of fertilizers are used abundantly in our rural areas and highly effective agricultural chemicals kill weeds and prevent damages by blight and harmful insects.

Our country has already become one of the advanced countries in the world in the amount of chemical fertilizers applied.

The enormous strength of mechanized farming and chemicultivation keeps on boosting the agricultural production.

Ninety-two percent of our rice-transplantation is done by machines

Lake Unpa, a "Sea" on the Land



Partial view of Lake Unpa

Some time ago we had an opportunity to look round Lake Unpa, one of the largest reservoirs for irrigation in our country.

Man-made Lake Unpa was brought to completion in November 1977. For its extravagant scale, the lake looks like a sea. Its mountain-like dike damming up the stream of the River Jaeryong reminds us of a mountain range.

This newly-built man-made "sea" makes it possible to further consolidate the irrigation system which was set up already in North and South Hwanghae Provinces of our country. And it makes the water supply more smooth for the tideland to be reclaimed newly along the West Sea coast.

Getting on the dike to look down the far stretching channels, we warmly felt the great solicitude and trouble taken by the great leader President Kim Il Sung for the building of this proud structure.

It is the great leader who put forth a Juche-based irrigation policy long ago and correctly led the struggle for its realization, thereby converting our country into an advanced "land of irrigation".

With a grand plan to build a new large-scale reservoir for irrigation along the River Jaeryong, he gave important teachings scores of times as to the problems from its blueprint to building work. Fully acquainting himself with each stage and process of the construction, he sent a great number of powerful machines and showed his warm loving care to the constructors.

Our country has many artificial lakes in addition to the Lake of Unpa.

There are over 1,500 reservoirs, more than 16,100 pumping stations and many other kinds of structures for irrigation with waterways attaining the total length of more than 40,000 km.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung taught: **"...a perfect irrigation system has been established in our country, ensuring rich, stable harvests every year, regardless of the weather, be it flood or drought."**

Our perfect irrigation system serves not only for some flat areas but for all paddy and dry fields throughout the country along the waterways 40,000 km long.

On the rotation-system of water supply it can display its role fully under whatever condition.

This well-regulated and perfect irrigation system has become a sure guarantee for an ample and stable harvest in spite of any drought and flood in our country.

The sea of rice and maize is rolling promising another heavy crop on thousands of hectares of paddy and dry fields irrigated by the life-giving water of Lake Unpa. This bears witness of the advantages of our irrigation system.

"Basing itself on the successes gained in raising the cultural and technical levels of the peasants and in training agricultural engineers, our Party set forth the task of making all peasants acquire the general knowledge of the senior middle school graduate standard and at least one kind of technique in the near future and is making endeavours to this end, and has set the far-reaching goal of intellectualizing the entire peasants."

KIM IL SUNG

"An Intellectual Village"

Saenal Co-op Farm in Sinchon County is situated in the flat area of our country. It was conferred the title of the First Guards long ago for its successful farming under the rays of the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" written by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The pride of the farm is not confined to this. People call the farm an "intellectual village". Saenal Co-op Farm has 190-odd agricultural engineers and assistant engineers with college or higher specialized school training.

In the days of Japanese imperialist colonial rule, no villagers knew how to read and write, so they had to go up to a town crossing the mountains in case of letter writing. It's an old story now. Thirty-six women agricultural engineers and assistant engineers can be found in the farm.

Tens of agricultural engineers and assistant engineers will be brought up before long. A great number of farmers, men and women, are learning in the correspondence course of agricultural college or higher agricultural specialized school.

By the benefit of the true popular educational policy, all farmers are training themselves into engineers and assistant engineers, and agricultural districts turning into the "intellectual village". This is the present state of affairs in our country beyond the range of the Saenal Co-op Farm.

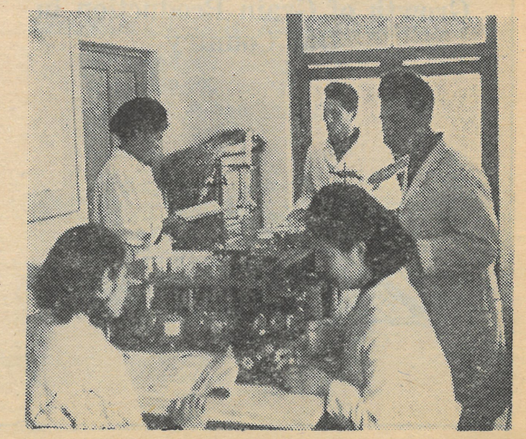
There are over five thousands of agricultural engineers and assistant engineers in Paechon County, South Hwanghae Province. Thirty-eight women engineers and assistant engineers are working in Chongchon-ri of this county, and seventy per cent of young farmers are engineers and assistant engineers in Kumsong-ri.

It is a familiar fact to be found in every farming village of our country.

The growing number of technicians and specialists in the countryside is a miracle in the light of the fact that only scores of technical college graduates were found in all parts of our country in the time of Japanese imperialist colonial rule and that the number of social and natural scientists was 97 in all when we made the list of scientists to found the Academy of Sciences in December 1952.

In our country today where the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's policy of intellectualization of the whole society is being translated into reality, the farmers are training themselves into "intellectuals", engineers and assistant engineers and making their contribution to the scientific and technical farming.

Agricultural engineers and assistant engineers study the Juche-based farming method (at the Saenal Co-op Farm, Sinchon County, South Hwanghae Province)



A Family of Nine Tractor Drivers

Proud family of 9 tractor drivers

The photo shows nine tractor drivers of the same family.

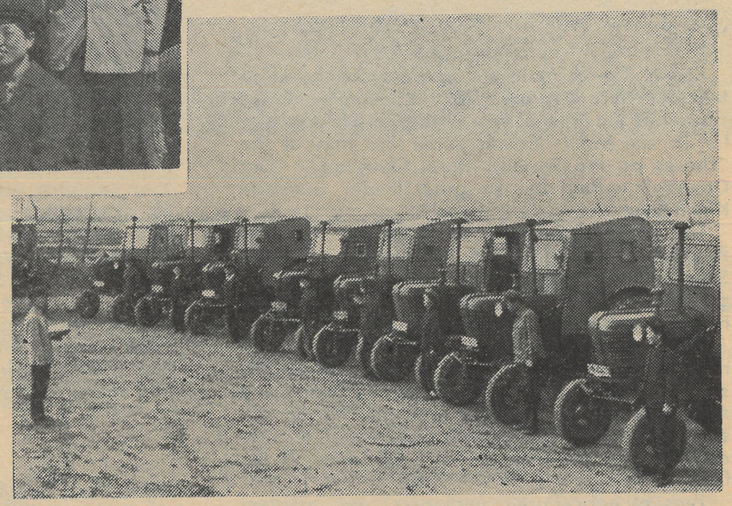
The third from the right in the back row is Chong Yon Hwa, the eldest daughter-in-law of the family.

She made a debating speech at the National Congress of Agriculture held in the presence of the fatherly leader in January last year. Hearing her out, the fatherly leader let her husband Pak Jong Guk, Labour Hero, rise from his seat on the platform, and said: His is a family whose entire members have acquired mechanical skill, a model family of the working class in the countryside. Then the fatherly leader praised the family highly declaring it to be the pride of the Korean people.

In 1960 the fatherly leader made a guidance visit to a combined farm in Ryongyon County, and instructed that everyone, regardless of sex, should be trained in the tractor driving for the future comprehensive mechanization of the farm.

After that, all the folks of this family have been brought up to be fine tractor drivers: the eldest son Pak Jong Guk and his wife Chong Yon Hwa, the second son and his wife, the third son and his wife, a daughter and her husband, and the youngest son.

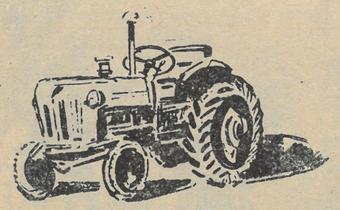
With intense loyalty to the fatherly leader they are setting a good example in the trustworthy ranks for the rural technical revolution.



Growth of Grain Production in Our Country

1946	1.898 million tons
1949	2.79 million tons
1956	2.87 million tons
1960	3.803 million tons
1962	5 million tons
1974	7 million tons
1977	8.5 million tons

Tractors per 100 Chongbo (Hectare) of Our Cultivated Land



1977 flat area 6 tractors
in-between and mountainous area 5 tractors
1984 10 tractors (estimated figures—Ed.)

Growth of Our Irrigated Area

1945 100,000 *chongbo*
1961 800,000 *chongbo*
1977 1.2 million *chongbo*

All Farmers—Tractor Drivers

Several hundred members of a co-op farm are all tractor drivers. How wonderful it is!

This is a true story as to the Lichon Co-op Farm in Sungho District, Pyongyang. All its male and female farmers are capable of handling tractors. Literally they are all "tractor drivers".

What, then, moved them to learn tractor driving? Let's hear the particulars from a woman farmer.

It happened one day in June last year.

A happy event took place in the family of Kim Bong Nyo. Both of her son and daughter came home with driving license. Two months later her daughter-in-law got the same license.

That evening her husband said to her like this:

"The fatherly leader taught all of our farmers should learn how to drive tractor through 'the let-all-families-operate-machines movement'. Of my five family-members only you and I have failed to carry out his teachings. I feel heartily ashamed...."

"So do I. Though belated, let's learn how to drive tractor".

In this way the couple, too, turned out in the "movement" which is now being unfolded vigorously at co-op farms of our country. At every spare moment they were chained to their training tractor.

The son, daughter and daughter-in-law were all devoted teachers for them.

Their efforts bore fruit. Several months later they also became good drivers.

In these flames of "the let-all-families-operate-machines movement" the number of families whose four or more members can handle tractor like that of Kim Bong Nyo amounts to 12 in the said co-op farm. And the couples of drivers reach into 110. Thus all the farmers of this co-op farm have been trained into skilled tractor drivers.

Aware of being the master of the farm and machine, the farmers there are doing worthwhile work to fit in with the realities of our countryside where agriculture is being industrialized and modernized.

Repercussions of World People about Agricultural Development of Our Country

People's Country Good to Live in, Blessed with Annual Rich Harvest

Payet Bruny, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Reunion and Secretary General of the General Confederation of the Labour of Reunion said:

"Though I have looked round many countries of the world, I've never seen such a splendid country for the people like Korea that enjoys a rich harvest every year.

"Korea's annual bumper crop is the outcome of the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

"The Juche idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is brilliantly embodied into agriculture, too.

"Such a success could be achieved only by the Korean people who are devoting their all to the implementation of the great leader's teaching with all sincerity.

"We must learn from this revolutionary spirit of the Korean people's".

Indonesian paper "Angkatan Bersen Djada" wrote:

"With the introduction of modern agricultural technology, grain production keeps on increasing markedly in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

"In bygone days the northern half of Korea was short of provisions.

"After liberation the Government has directed great attention to agriculture and made it highly intensive in accordance with up-to-date farming method.

"As a result of the advancement of agricultural technology the DPRK is in a position not only to achieve self-sufficiency in food but also to export rice to several countries in Asia and Africa".

At a break

Korea Is Most Advanced in the World in Irrigation

Philippe Macheffer, Member of the Bureau of the French Action Committee to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea and Member of the Guidance Committee of the Socialist Party of France, said:

"Korea's developed agriculture has excited our great attention and admiration. 100 percent of arable land has been irrigated.

"In a word, Korea is a land of irrigation.

"Nowhere else can one find such a splendidness.

"The rural economy saw its completion of irrigation and electrification long ago, and is now laying emphasis on chemicalization with mechanization realized on the whole.

"The high level of agricultural management helps produce plenty of grains every year in spite of limited cultivated land and unfavourable weather".

Ishikawa Motohei, Chief of General Affairs Section of the Teachers' Union of Okinawa Prefecture of Japan, had this to say:

"You cannot talk about today's Korea's farming apart from the rural theses.

"Precedence was given to the ideological revolution before all other work in the countryside.

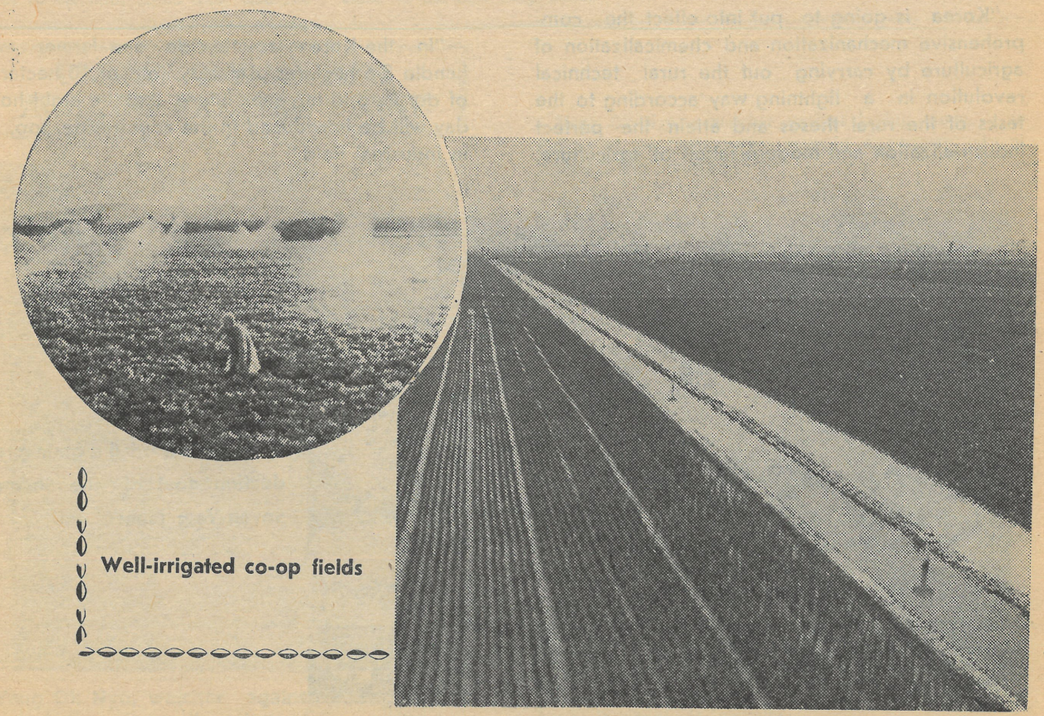
"The ideological revolution enhanced the farmers' ideological consciousness and increased their collectivist spirit and organization.

"The rural technical revolution brought about irrigation and electrification.

"Korea is most advanced in the world in irrigation. The total length of the canals is equivalent to the distance around the earth. Colossal irrigation projects coupled with large-scale projects for the transformation of nature were effected through such an all-nation movement that the irrigation of the paddies was completed long ago and, at present, the irrigation of dry fields is being completed.

"Since the water of reservoirs, canals, and paddies is utilized in a rotating way, no water is wasted away into rivers or seas. But once there is flood, the water can be drained off instantly through an effective drainage system. This system of irrigation is another embodiment of the Juche idea that man, the master of everything, dominates nature and transforms it for his own benefits.

"The Korean countryside is as bright as a clear sky and as fresh and green as paddies, and it is enwrapped in an atmosphere of full confidence".



Well-irrigated co-op fields

Machines Plow Fields and Chemicals Kill Weeds

Pakistani paper *"New Times"* wrote:

"The socialist countryside of the DPRK advances forward chronicling the brilliant events every year.

"Fields are amply supplied with life-giving water, and machines plow fields and chemicals kill weeds in this country that yields annual rich harvest.

"Those hills which were abandoned as sterile in the past have turned into orchards; now they are covered with clouds of flowers in spring and with all kinds of fruits in autumn."

Egyptian paper *"Al Akhbar"* wrote:

"In Korea all farming methods go through radical improvement. Early-ripening and high-yield seeds are searched out and farming is made highly intensive.

"The dynamic promotion of the industrialization of agriculture and the scientific and technical farming result in the systematic growth of agricultural production.

"Korea is going to put into effect the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture by carrying out the rural technical revolution in a lightning way according to the tasks of the rural theses and attain the perfect industrialization and modernization of agriculture.

Farming is done by dint of chemicals

"In the Korean countryside one farmer will handle 5-6 hectares of paddy field or 10 hectares of dry field in the near future, and the eight-hour day will be introduced in the countryside, too, as in industrial field."

Poster **"Toward the grain production goal of the Second Seven-Year Plan!"**

Women—One of the Two Wheels of Revolution

Workshop Manager Ko Gum Sun

The great leader President Kim Il Sung visited the Kusong Textile Mill in January 1954, as we set about the task for the first year of the postwar Three-Year (1954-1956) Plan of the national economy.

That day, the fatherly leader met spinner Ko Gum Sun. Asking her about her life and work, he found out that she was a skilled worker who operated 40 machines. He expressed his pleasure, saying she must train many unskilled workers to become highly skilled workers.

Afterwards, Gum Sun devoted herself to improving the skills of the young workers as taught by the fatherly leader.

In September of the following year, the respected and beloved leader visited the mill once again.

That day, too, along with the cadres of the mill, Gum Sun had the honour of receiving the teaching from the fatherly leader.

In June 1958, the fatherly leader made another visit to the mill. Getting out of his car, he exchanged greetings with the managing workers and then asked where was Gum Sun.

A cadre answered him she had gone home and was staying there since her marriage.

The fatherly leader was so sorry to hear that and instructed him to take her back to the mill with her family and to provide them with everything they needed, including a nice house, so that they could live without any worries.

Thus, Gum Sun returned to her dear mill.

She spent the days of devoted labour in requital of his great favour.

In July 1959, the fatherly leader came to the mill once more.

Noticing Gum Sun with a bunch of flowers for him in her hand, he said with great satisfaction: Oh, Comrade Gum Sun! You have returned! A wanted person here again! A wanted person here again!

Then he pressed her hand kindly for a long while.

Under such a warm loving care of the fatherly leader Gum Sun couldn't repress her surging emotion.

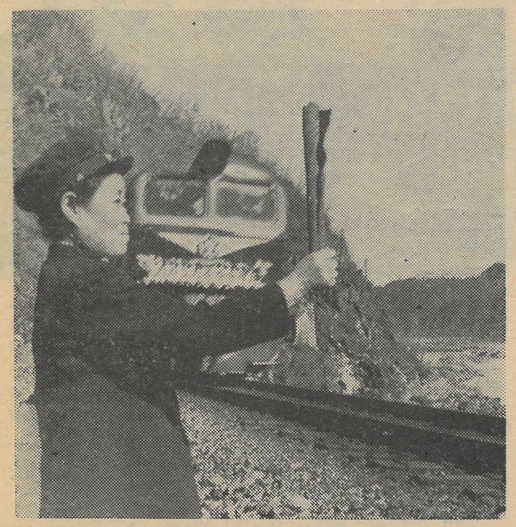
Now Gum Sun came to operate the machines again thanks to his great parental affection. She did her job energetically with a firm resolve to work there all her life.

Boundless was the kindness of the fatherly leader for Gum Sun.

He sent her to the National Economy Institute and trained her up to be a cadre capable of managing a modern textile mill.

She has become Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly and a Labour Hero, and is performing her duty of a workshop manager of the Kusong Textile Mill.

PROUD OF WATCHER AGAINST FALLING STONE



Yang Ok Nyo, watcher against falling stones, guards the railway, the artery of the country

Yang Ok Nyo, a watcher against falling stone, is in charge of the train section between a northern city of Kanggye and Songgan.

On March 14, 1961, she had the honour of attendance at the National Meeting of Active Workers in the Fields of Communication and Transport held in the presence of the great leader President Kim Il Sung, and even made a speech.

The fatherly leader gave high praise to her: At a post in the mountains away from the haunts of men, she had rendered devoted service to the protection of the railway, the artery of the country, as a helper, at first, for her husband, a watcher against falling stone, and later as the watcher herself. And he spoke in high terms of her as "an active fighter of socialist construction" and "a guardian of socialist construction."

The fatherly leader honoured her by kindly making her sit close by him when posing for his photograph with the attendants of the meeting.

In bygone days of Japanese imperialist colonial rule, she had toiled as a mere kitchen maid at a rich family. But now she enjoys an independent and creative life to her heart's content as an honourable woman revolutionary fighter standing guard over the transport front of the country and as a Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly to discuss the state affairs.

FULFILLERS OF SECOND SEVEN-YEAR PLAN

Spinner Ko Chun Il, Labour Hero

Labour Hero Ko Chun Il (standing at the right of the front row)

The great leader President Kim Il Sung paid a guidance visit to the September Textile Mill in October 1972. He was very pleased at the fact that Ko Chun Il was a hard worker as an innovator of the mill, and encouraged her to be a Labour Hero with meritorious services.

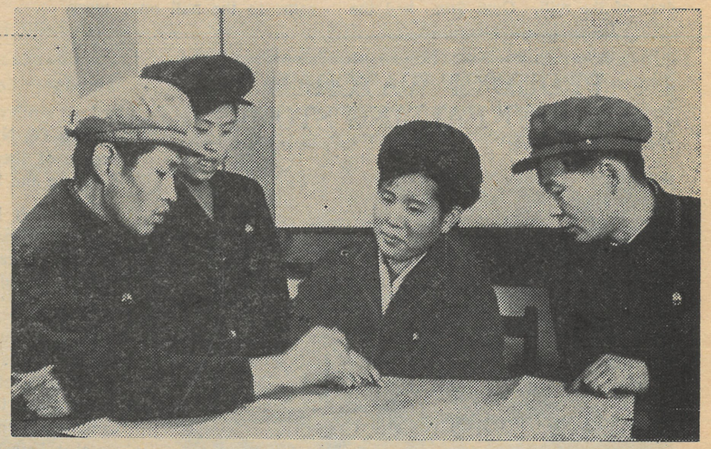
These words of the fatherly leader's enkindled a spark of loyalty in her heart.

Through multi-machine tending campaign, she took spinning machines 7 times more than the norms and made miraculous production records every day. As of August 13 last year—the first year of the Second Seven-Year Plan, she overfulfilled her assignment for 7 years at 100.8 per cent.

Informed of her work done, the fatherly leader conveyed special praise and thanks to her. And he conferred on her the title of the Labour Hero, the highest honour of the citizens of the Republic.

As a Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly and Labour Hero, Ko Chun Il brings her honour and happiness into fuller bloom through worthwhile labour.

Moulder Li Yong Ae



Moulder Li Yong Ae (second from the right)

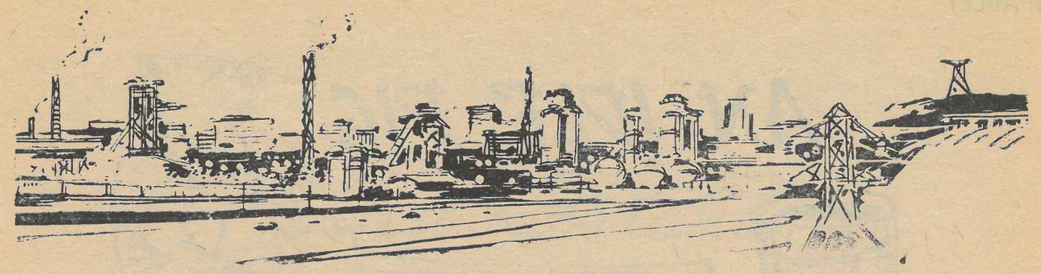
Li Yong Ae is a female worker of the Mould Workteam No. 4, Cast Iron Shop, Rakwon Machine Plant. On December 25 last year she overfulfilled her task-work of the Second Seven-Year Plan. Entering January this year she brought about an innovation of overfulfilling her plan of the first quarter of the year by 11 per cent within only 9 days.

This proud achievement of hers is a fruit borne by her tireless study and energetic effort to realize the line of the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy put forward by the great leader.

Keeping deep in her mind that the Second Seven-Year (1978-1984) Plan is a plan for the technical revolution, she set her concrete technical innovation task on a high plane and persisted in her struggle to put it into effect. Thus she offered 10-odd technical proposals of value some of which were introduced into production.

It enabled her to carry out her assignments earlier and better.

Not content with this Li Yong Ae keeps on dashing ahead in the spirit of Chollima spurred on by the speed campaign.



"Korean Economy Advances Forward at Uninterrupted High Speed"

Congolese Paper "*Etumba*" wrote:

"Korea, a once backward, colonial agrarian land far removed from modern technical civilization, has now been turned into a socialist industrial state with a firm independent national economy.

"Today, the Korean economy advances forward at uninterrupted high speed.

"The great vitality of the Korean economy lies in the fact that it steadfastly depends upon its own raw materials, fuel and power.

"The Korean people struggle to make the most of natural resources and meet the demands of the national economy for raw materials with home production by carrying on the energetical research work to produce what they previously lacked and use substitute products of domestic industry."

Head of the Sudan-Korea Friendship Delegation said:

"The system of self-supporting economy has been established perfectly in Korea.

"This system came into being thanks to the great Juche idea of the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung and the principle of self-reliance.

"With the building of the independent national economy and the strengthening of self-sustenance in the economy, Korea fills the growing material demands of the people without depending on other countries.

"Korea promotes the advancement of technology comprehensively with its own efforts while narrowing the distinction between heavy and light labour, between agricultural and industrial work.

"Women are being freed from the burden of household chores, and all working people from heavy labour gradually.

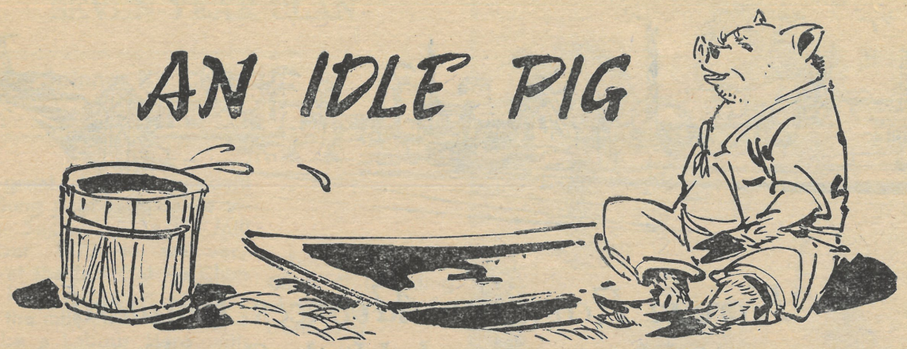
"Everywhere we went we saw working people at high level of culture and technology and the cultured way of work and life firmly established.

"All this is attributed to the sagacious leadership of the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung."

Women workers of the Hamhung Woolen Mill turn out dynamically in the work of carrying out the Second Seven-Year Plan

(FABLE)

AN IDLE PIG



Once upon a time there lived several domestic animals under the same roof; a strong cow, a speedy horse, well-crowing cocks and hens, a dog, a cat, and a greedy pig.

It was a few days before the birthday of their master.

While taking a short rest in his room after his work in the kitchen garden, the master talked to himself: "On the coming birthday, I must kill an idle animal to feast away."

The cat in a back room overheard him saying so when she was straining her ears to catch a rat.

Who can that be, eating the bread of idleness in our house? The cat was puzzled over the question, and ran to the cow.

Listening to the cat, the cow said, "Well, let's all come together and hold a meeting to determine who is the idler."

The cat ran about, telling "Rally! We'll meet in conference."

Horse, dog, cocks and hens, and pig—all gathered together.

Hearing from the cat about their master's soliloquy, the animals kept silence for a good while.

The horse said first: "I have no apprehension of my safety because I do a lot of work carrying my master on my back and drawing a cart."

He was followed by the diligent cow, who said, "I shall not be the victim, too, since I plough the field and undertake all the heavy labour in this household."

The cat then jumped forward and asserted: "I have no reason to be victimized as I serve the master by catching rats and keeping watch over the rice jars at night."

The dog stepped forward pricking up his ears and declared: "I shall also be safe because I do legitimate job standing guard over the house."

The cock said, "My folk will be all right because the cocks crow every morning to wake our master and the hens lay eggs for him."

But, the pig had nothing to say because he would give thought only to feed day and night and sleep away his time while others did their jobs.

The pig, who had been listening to it all, lamented tearfully: "After all, I'm the only possible victim since I ate the food of idleness all the time."

Thus, the idle pig was butchered for the master's birthday feast.

* * *

This old tale, though simple, contains the profound truth that everyone should have the spirit of industry and work hard.

The life of those who merely seek self-interest for personal happiness and live in indolence, instead of working for the society and people, is as meaningless as the existence of a pig destined for a birthday dinner.

"Country of Morning Calm"

Wau Island

Wau Island stands at the mouth of the Taedong-gang River that is meandering around Mangyongdae, the cradle of revolution, to the West Sea.

In the period of Japanese imperialist colonial rule it had been regarded as an islet of no account overgrown with nothing but reeds.

But today it has become one of the happy holiday resorts for our working people with fine cultural and recreational facilities.

In May 1959 the great leader President Kim Il Sung visited this place and climbed Wau Hill. He gave a gracious teaching on building this scenic spot into a cultural recreation ground for the working people, saying: What a fine view! It's a superb landscape because it turns into a floating island at high water, and a peninsula at low tide.

Pavilions soar high on the cliffs of Wau Hill, the highest in the island. The pavilions afford a bird's-eye view of a bathing beach of 46,000 square metres on the white sands.

From the veranda of the Waudo Hotel one can enjoy fishing with a rod and line. A cozy sanatorium fronts on a boating ground along the West Sea coast with a thick forest at the back.

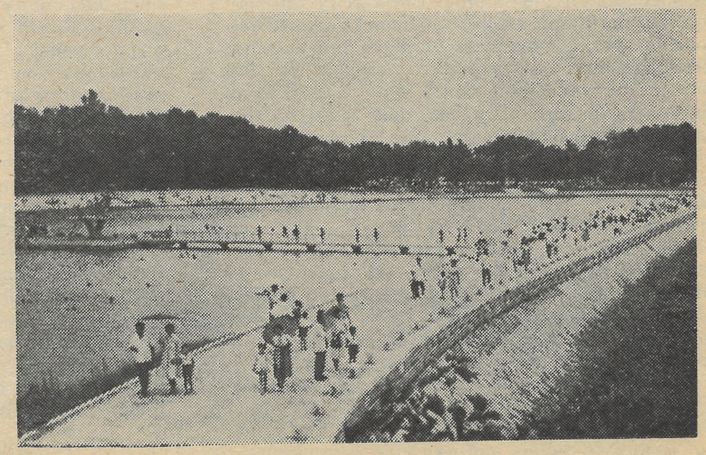
There can be found various cultural and amusement facilities including volleyball court, basketball court and table-tennis court, and service establishments.

Fragrant blossoms of apricot, peach, jujube, persimmon and the like as well as pines and acacia trees enhance the poetic beauty of landscape.

A paved straight road leads from the splendid Sports Centre in Nampo City to Wau Island. There is also a steamer service to the island.

The working people in Nampo City has erected with due respect the "Waudo Historic Monument" reflecting the unanimous desire of our people to convey the great favour of the fatherly leader for generations to come.

Working people come to the island from Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, and from various other places, not to speak of Nampo City to enjoy their recreation. There can be found foreigners, too, among the holiday-makers.



Part of Wau Island—a recreation ground for the people

Great National Unity Is Fundamental Guarantee for Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Our Country

In his historic report delivered on September 9, 1978 at the 30th Anniversary Celebration of the Founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward a proposal for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, and reaffirmed that the great national unity is the fundamental guarantee for the settlement of reunification question.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The fundamental guarantee of independent and peaceful reunification lies in great national unity."

Achieving the great unity of the whole nation will afford a fundamental guarantee for the independent and peaceful reunification of our country.

The first reason is that since there exist the different ideologies and systems in the north and south of our country, the question of reunification can be solved peacefully only on the basis of the idea and principle of the great national unity.

Originally, the Korean nation is a single nation of one and the same blood from ancient times who has lived on one territory with the same language and culture. Unity of our country and singleness of our nation have been formed and cemented through a long history of thousands of years; they should never be violated by anyone.

Therefore, in order to realize the cause of reunification on the internal strength of the nation, the north and south should make an endeavour to seek commonness of the nation formed through a long history prior to arguing on differences between them which were caused from division of long duration, and must unite on the basis of a common national idea of reunification while respecting and trusting each other. In other words, the great unity of the whole nation should be achieved transcending the differences of ideology, ideal and social system.

Only then, is it possible to unite the broad sections of forces in the north and south for reunification, solve all the problems arising on the road to national reunification and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of our country.

Another reason why the great national unity affords the fundamental guarantee for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country is that it is an indispensable requirement coming from the character of the struggle of our nation for reunification.

The struggle of our nation for reunification is by no means a struggle between communism and capitalism; it is a liberation struggle for national sovereignty and a patriotic struggle for national union. In order to reunify the country, therefore, the north and south should refrain from advancing communist and capitalist ideas respectively, but should put forward a common idea—the national idea—and, on this basis, achieve the unity of the whole nation.

Only when the whole nation should achieve the great unity on the basis of one idea of reunification—the national idea—, can the historical cause of national reunification be realized independently.

Really, the attainment of great national unity regardless of the differences in ideology, ideal and system gives the fundamental guarantee of the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

Our nation has suffered from tragedy of division for more than 30 years. And the national misfortunes and sufferings are getting worse with each passing day.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic, reflecting the ardent aspiration of our nation and the desire of the world's peace-loving peoples as well as the demand of the times, have put forward the fair and reasonable proposals for national reunification more than 150 times since the country's liberation.

July 4 North-South Joint Statement (1972) was a great event of making a breach in the blocked barrier between the north and south and opening the door of historic dialogue. But the Statement failed to bear a desired fruit owing to the different stands of the north and south; collaboration or confrontation, reunification or division.

In its statement announced on January 23 last, the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, out of a sincere desire to promote the cause of national reunification, advanced a proposal that the north and south should return to the intrinsic idea and principle of the July 4 Joint Statement; an end should be put to calumnies and slanders against each other; all military actions antagonizing and threatening the opposing side should be discontinued unconditionally and immediately; and an

(Continued on page 46)

"KOREA MUST BE REUNIFIED INTO ONE"

The world progressive people and the public are lifting up their voice in support of our people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

"Korean Reunification Must Be Realized According to the Three Principles and Five-Point Policy for National Reunification Advanced by Great President Kim Il Sung"

In its statement, Burmese Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification pointed out:

"The three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity and the five-point policy for national reunification advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious, iron-willed brilliant commander, are the absolutely just and reasonable policies for realizing the peaceful reunification of Korea by united efforts of the whole nation, which reflect the earnest desire and ardent aspiration of the entire Korean people for peaceful reunification.

"Those are also the fine proposals for removing the danger of permanent division of Korea, accomplishing her reunification and for consolidating peace in Asia and the rest of the world."

Editor of *"The Himalayas"*, a Nepalese daily newspaper, remarked:

"Korea is a country with one language, one nation and one culture from olden times, and has never been a divided state.

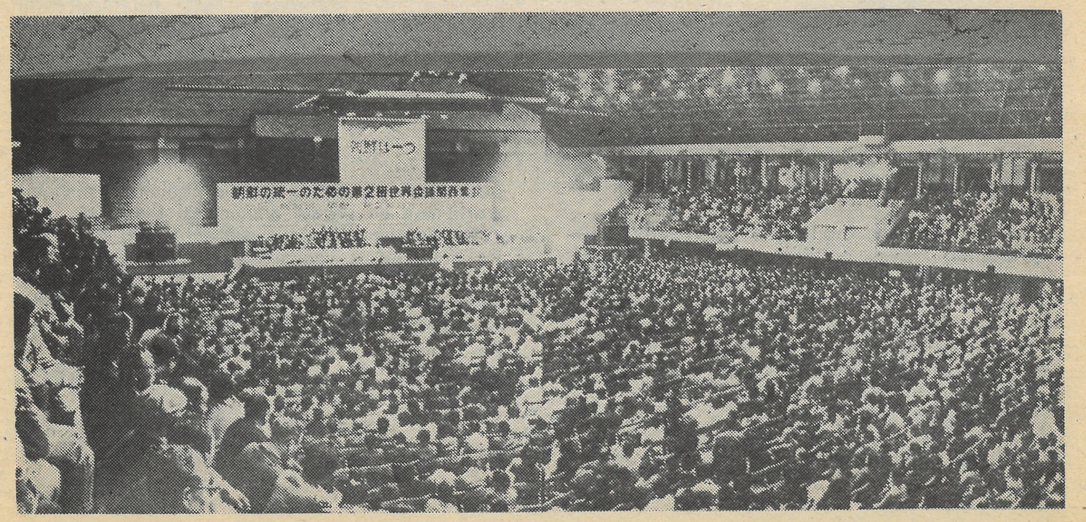
"There is no reason and ground for outside forces to remain in south Korea.

"The great leader President Kim Il Sung put forth the three principles and the five-point policy for Korean reunification.

"Today, the world supports the principles and the policy, and stands on the side of the Korean people.

"Korean reunification must be realized according to the three principles and the five-point policy for national reunification advanced by great President Kim Il Sung."

Meeting held in the Kansai district of Japan to hail the successful convocation of the Second World Conference for Reunification of Korea



"Question of Korean Reunification Is Focus of Present International Situation"

In its statement, the Latin-American Committee for Solidarity with the Korean People, declared:

"The question of Korean reunification is the focus of the present international situation.

"Korea must be reunified into one, never divided into two.

"It is the plain truth proved by history that division gives rise to heavier misfortune.

"Reunifying Korea into one is the only way to peace in the Korean Peninsula, in the Far East and the rest of the world."

At the mass rally held in Finland in support of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the General Secretary of the Finnish People's Democratic Federation said:

"We should never be indifferent to the international question.

"It is our duty to have a correct understanding of the events going on in the international field and extend our support to a just struggle.

"At present, the Korean question comes up as a very important one in the international arena because it is directly related to peace in the world.

"That's why the Finnish People's Democratic Federation continues to give support to the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country."

"The United States Should Take Its Hands off Korea"

In his statement entitled "The United States Must Take Its Hands off Korean Issue," *Ajmiri*, General Secretary of the Bangladesh Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, stressed:

"...The United States should not obstruct the reunification of Korea nor instigate the south Korean authorities to war but withdraw its troops from south Korea in accordance with its own commitment.

"The stationing of US troops in south Korea is the root cause of all the misfortunes and sufferings of the entire Korean people, and the main obstacle to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

"Now that the United States declared recently it would annul the Mutual Defence Pact concluded with Taiwan and pull out its stationary troops from there in the near future, there is no reason why it could not do so in south Korea, too.

"If only the US troops pull out from south Korea, the Korean people will settle their question peacefully by their own efforts."

The General Secretary of the Malagasy National Committee for Supporting Korea's Independent and Peaceful Reunification who is Vice-Chairman of the People's National Assembly said:

"The US troops' occupation of south Korea is a grave threat to the peace and security in Korea, Asia and the rest of the world.

"The United States should withdraw all its aggressor troops from south Korea together with lethal weapons, refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of Korea and take its hands off Korea."

(Continued from page 44)

all-nation congress should be convoked to be represented by all political parties and public organizations in the north and south.

This proposal is creating a sensation among the world peoples as well as our people.

Reunifying our country is now a cherished hope of our nation, a unanimous desire of the peace-loving peoples in Asia and the rest of the world and an urgent demand of the times.

The Korean people in the north and south and the compatriots abroad will endeavour more stubbornly to combine all their efforts on the principle of great national unity to prevent the permanent division of the nation and accomplish the historical cause of national reunificaton at the earliest date.

☆ ☆ ☆

Korean Central History Museum (3)

Bronze Age

The Bronze Age in Korea covers the period from the second millennium B.C. to the beginning of the first millennium B.C.

Visible in the museum are the materials and remains in relation to the first half of the second millennium B.C. in which Bronze Age culture came into bud; the latter half of the second millennium B.C. in which the bud grew gradually into its unique shape.

Hitherto in our country are found such bronze implements and weapons as axes, chisels, daggers, spearheads and arrowheads, and such ornaments and daily necessaries as bells, buttons and rings.

With the beginning of the Bronze Age there appeared many kinds of useful stone implements with colorful shapes including axes, arrowheads, daggers, adzes and crescent-shaped swords in addition to unglazed earthenwares.

Such remains were found in many places of our country including Kumtan-ri, Sadong District, Pyongyang, in Sinam-ri, Ryongchon County, North Pyongan Province, in Chodo Island, Rajin, North Hamgyong Province and in the stone-box tomb in Sangmae-ri, Sariwon City, North Hwanghae Province.

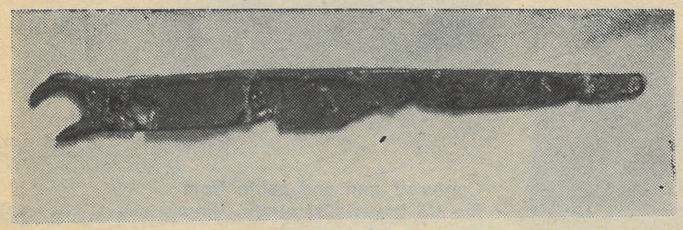
The bulk of bronze implements are mouldings made by casting.

The mould marks are left vividly on many bronze implements, bronze chisels and bronze bells included. Bronze rings were made by hammering thin copper sheet, and their interlocking was done by hammering.

Moulds for daggers were unearthed in Kojin-ri, Kosong County, Kangwon Province, moulds for ornaments in Sambong, Onsong County, North Hamgyong Province, and stone-moulds for casting bronze in many other places.

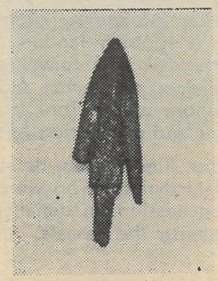
As seen above our inhabitants in the Bronze Age manufactured bronze implements with the help of technique such as casting, forging and welding.

The materials on relics and remains on display in the museum bespeak that the Korean nation acquired bronze processing skill in the first half of the second millennium B.C. and created its particular bronze culture little by little and that it developed the bronze culture specific to Kochoson in the beginning of the first millennium B.C.

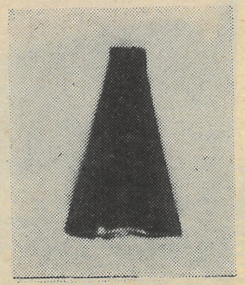


—Bronze sword

—arrowhead



—Bronze bell



US Imperialism Is Sworn Enemy of Korean People (1)

Pirate Ship *General Sherman*

Placed on display in the Korean Revolution Museum and the Korean Central History Museum, are the guns that were captured from the US imperialist pirate ship *General Sherman* which intruded into the territory of our country in 1866. They testify that US imperialism has been the burglarious plunderer and aggressor against the Korean people since more than 100 years ago, and convey the first victory of our people in their anti-US struggle.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:
"U.S. imperialism is the Korean People's sworn enemy which has engaged in aggression against our country for over 100 years, ever since the intrusion of the U.S.S. *General Sherman*."

Since the 1840's US imperialism attempted an invasion on Korea, and launched its open acts of aggression around the 1860's.

In mid-August of 1866 the armed pirate ship *General Sherman* appeared at the mouth of the Taedong-gang River and began to go upstream. Making an illegal intrusion deep into our territory under the pretext of trade, the heinous US imperialist robbers landed at the riverside near Mangyongdae, and committed acts of espionage and outrages on women and people. Then, they went ashore at the Turu Island and perpetrated slaughter and plundering at random.

Besides, the rascals detained the feudal officials of Li dynasty who were charged with a negotiation mission. In defiance of the demand for their release the rascals shamelessly requested 1,000 *sok* of rice, huge quantities of gold, silver and *insam* as a bargaining point, thus revealing their brigandish nature.

The brutal atrocities and burglarious request of the rascals of the US imperialist pirate ship *General Sherman* provoked the Korean people to great indignation. However, the corrupt and incompetent feudal rulers of Li dynasty of those days were unable to wipe out the rascals.

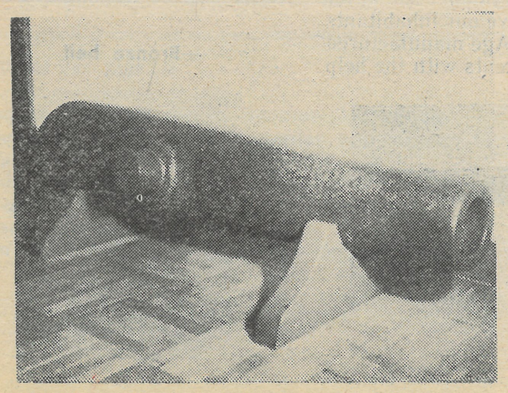
Infuriated at the villainous intruders, people within and without the Pyongyang Wall turned out in the struggle arms in hand, and military men fought against the pirate ship by directing a hot fire.

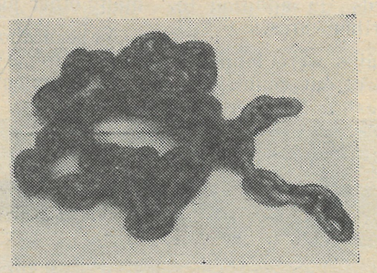
At that time, Kim Ung U, great grandfather of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, led the people and fought valorously in the battle for making away with the armed pirate ship *General Sherman*.

By the people's patriotic struggle, the ship burnt and went to the bottom at the lower reaches of stream nearby the Yanggak Island, and thus the hostile aggressors were annihilated to the last man.

As a result, the first fighting of the Korean people against the US imperialist aggressors achieved a historic victory.

The struggle of people in Pyongyang against the intrusion of the pirate ship *General Sherman* delivered a heavy blow at the US imperialists and greatly encouraged the anti-imperialist and anti-US struggle of the Korean people.





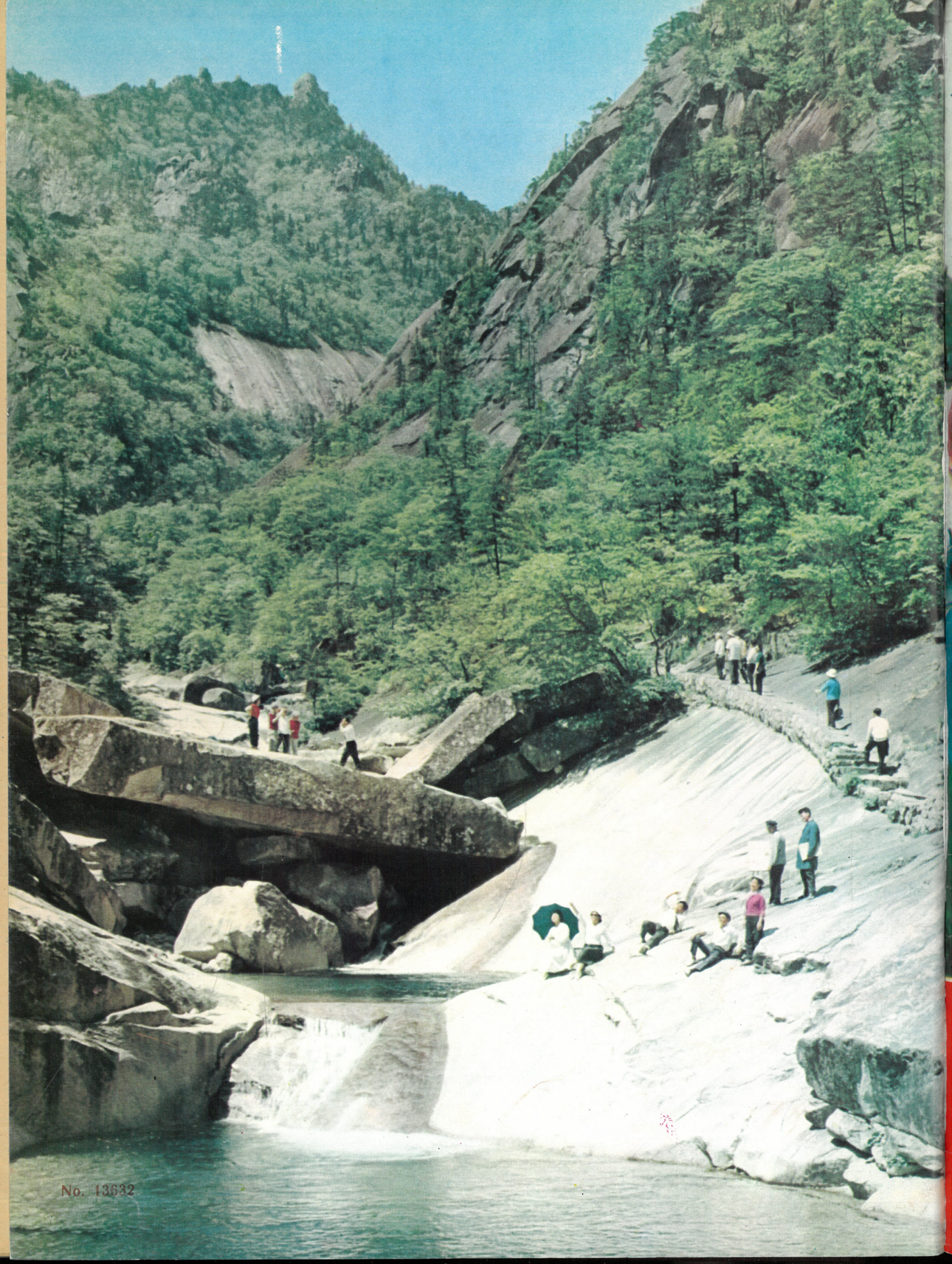
Captured gun and cable from the US imperialist pirate ship *General Sherman*

Poster

"Let's acquire at least one kind of technique!"

STACK 3

PER. DIV.
FEB 29 1980
NYPL



No. 13682

Women OF KOREA

No. 3 (83) 1979